THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.

VOL. VI.—No. 14. PHILADELPHIA, WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866. DOUBLE SHEET—THREE CENTS.

HELMBOLD'S "HIGHLY CONCENTRATED" COMPOUND

FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU,

A positive and specific remedy for diseases of the BLADDER, KIDNEYS, GRAVEL AND DROPSICAL SWELLINGS. This medicine increases the powers of digestion, and excites the absorbents into healthy action, by which the matter of calcareous depositions and all unnatural enlargements are reduced, as well as pain and inflammation, and is good for men, women, and children.

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HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU,

weakness attended with the following symptoms:—
Indisposition to Exertion,
Loss of Memory,
Weak Nerves,
Horror of Disease,
Dimness of Vision,
Hot Hands,
Dryness of the Skin,
Universal Lassitude.
Loss of Power,
Difficulty of Breathing,
Trembling,
Wakefulness,
Pain in the Back,
Flushing of the Body,
Eruptions of the Face,
Pallid Countenance.

These symptoms if allowed to go on (which this Medicine invariably removes) soon follow—

FATUITY, EPILEPTIC FITS, ETC.,

in one of which the patient may expire. Who can say they are not frequently followed by those "direful diseases."

INSANITY AND CONSUMPTION?

Many are aware of the cause of their suffering, but none will confess. The records of the insane asylums and the melancholy deaths by consumption bear ample witness to the truth of the assertion.

The Constitution, once affected by organic weakness, requires the aid of medicine to strengthen and invigorate the system, which HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT OF BUCHU invariably does. A trial will convince the most skeptical.

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In affections peculiar to Females the EXTRACT BUCHU is unequalled by any other remedy, and for all complaints incident to the sex, or in the decline or change of life.

☞ See symptoms above. No family should be without it.

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Take no Balsam, Mercury or unpleasant medicine for unpleasant and dangerous diseases

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU
AND
IMPROVED ROSE WASH.

Cures these diseases in all their stages at little expense, little or no change of diet, no inconvenience, and NO EXPOSURE.

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USE HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU

For all affections and diseases of these organs, whether

EXISTING IN MALE OR FEMALE,

From whatever cause originating, and no matter how long standing. Diseases of these organs require the aid of a diuretic.

HELMBOLD'S EXTRACT BUCHU IS THE GREAT DIURETIC, and it is certain to have the desired effect in all diseases for which it is recommended.

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BLOOD! BLOOD! BLOOD!

HELMBOLD'S
HIGHLY CONCENTRATED COMPOUND
FLUID EXTRACT SARSAPARILLA,

For purifying the Blood and removing all chronic constitutional diseases arising from an impure state of the Blood and the only reliable and effectual known remedy for the cure of Scrofula, Scald Head Salt Rheum, Pains and Swellings of the Bones, Ulcerations of the Throat and Legs, Blotches, Pimples on the Face, Tetter, Erysipelas, and all scaly Eruptions of the Skin,

AND BEAUTIFYING THE COMPLEXION.

Two tablespoonfuls of the Extract of Sarsaparilla added to a pint of water is equal to the Lisbon Diet Drink, and one bottle is fully equal to a gallon of the Syrup of Sarsaparilla, or the decoction as usually made.

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HELMBOLD'S ROSE WASH.

An excellent Lotion used in connection with the EXTRACTS BUCHU and SARSAPARILLA in such diseases as recommended. Evidence of the most responsible and reliable character will accompany the medicines. Also, explicit directions for use, with hundreds of thousands of living witnesses, and upwards of 30,000 unsolicited certificates and recommendatory letters, many of which are from the highest sources, including eminent Physicians, Clergymen, Statesmen etc. The Proprietor has never resorted to their publication in the newspapers; he does not do this from the fact that his articles rank as Standard Preparations and do not need to be propped up by certificates.

The Science of Medicine, like the Doric column, stands simple, pure, majestic, having Fact for its basis, Induction for its pillar, and Truth alone for its Capital.

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My Extract Sarsaparilla is a Blood Purifier; my Extract Buchu is a Diuretic, and will act as such in all cases.

Both are prepared on purely scientific principles—in vacuo—and are the most active of either that can be made. A ready and conclusive test will be a comparison of their properties with those set forth in the following works:—

See Dispensatory of the United States,

See Professor DEWEES' valuable works on the Practice of Physic.

See remarks made by the celebrated Dr. PHYSIC, Philadelphia.

See remarks made by Dr. EPHRAIM MCDOWELL, a celebrated Physician and Member of the Royal College of Surgeons, Ireland, and published in the Transactions of the King and Queen's Journal.

See Medico Chirurgical Review, published by BENJAMIN TRAVERS, Fellow of the Royal College of Surgeons.

See most of late standard works on Medicine.

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SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

Address letters for information in confidence, to

H. T. HELMBOLD, CHEMIST.

PRINCIPAL DEPOTS:

HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,
No. 594 BROADWAY, New York;
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HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT,
No. 104 South TENTH Street, Philadelphia.

Beware of Counterfeits. Ask for Helmbold's! Take no other!

THIRD EDITION

EUROPE.

TWO DAYS' LATER NEWS.

STEAMSHIP "AFRICA" AT HALIFAX.

Prussia and Italy Accept the Franco-Austrian Terms for an Armistice.

Prince Charles Attacks Konigsgratz.

Continued Retreat of the Austrians

Proposed Conditions of the Peace Treaty.

The Atlantic Cable.

Interesting Financial and Commercial Reports.

Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc., Etc.

HALIFAX, July 18.—The *Africa* has arrived with Liverpool dates of the 8th, via Queenstown.

The latest reports state that Prussia and Italy have accepted the proposal for an armistice. The Prussians, however, had advanced further into Bohemia.

Heavy cannonading had been heard on the afternoon of the 7th, in the direction of Konigsgratz. It was supposed that the Prussians were attacking the fortress.

The steamship *Palmyra*, from New York, arrived at Liverpool on the 8th.

The Paris *Temps* announces that Prussia and Italy have accepted the armistice on the following conditions:—The Prussians to retain their present positions; the troops to be supported by the countries occupied; Austria not to increase her armies in the field; Italy to occupy one fortress in the Quadrilateral.

Italy, in reply, demanded the occupation of two fortresses in the Quadrilateral.

A Vienna telegram says there is a good prospect of an armistice for six weeks. Hostilities have not been resumed.

The Austrian Army of the North continued to retreat without molestation.

The Prussians have advanced further into Bohemia.

The King of Prussia has ordered the release of all the Austrian prisoners giving their parole not to serve again during the war.

Severe fighting is reported on the frontiers of Venetia and Tyrol. The reports are contradictory as to the results.

The shore end of the Atlantic cable was successfully laid on the 6th. The old cable was tested and found in a perfect condition.

The foregoing advices are the very latest via Queenstown.

The following are the advices received by the steamer direct from Liverpool, and are not so late.

On the morning of the 7th the Prussians continued victorious. They had defeated the Bavarians at Dirmback and occupied the town.

The conclusion of an armistice was then considered improbable. Public opinion in Prussia and Italy was strongly adverse to it.

Napoleon had recived no acceptance of the proposition, and it was thought not unlikely that Prussia would dictate terms at Vienna.

Commercial Intelligence.

LIVERPOOL, July 7.—The cotton market is dull, and the improvement of Friday was lost. Sales 7000 bales. The decline was caused by a reported failure of the peace negotiations. Middling Uplands are quoted at about 14d.

Breadstuffs firmer. Provisions inactive.

Consols were quoted at 89¼@87½; U. S. Five-twenties, 66½@67; Erie shares, 38@38½; Illinois Central, 75½@76½.

In the Liverpool Breadstuffs Market on the 6th Flour was heavy, and 3@4d. lower. Wheat very dull, and 4@6d lower. Corn inactive, and 1s.@1s. 6d. lower.

THE NEWS BY THE "PEREIRE."

Prussia and Italy Refuse the Franco-Austrian Armistice—Venice Declared French Territory and Free—Its Surrender Complete and Unconditional—Napoleon Orders a French Squadron to Hoist his Flag at all Points of the Coast—Great Rejoicings in Paris—The Imperial Message to Eugenie: "You and I Have Done a Good Day's Work"—The Austrians Retire from Lombardy—Francis Joseph to Fight Prussia to the Last—Marshal Benedek Superseded—Invasion of Bavaria by the Prussians—More Fighting in Bohemia—Prussian Threats to the Cities of Frankfort and Hamburg—Garibaldi's Position and Wound.

Napoleon's Armistice Refused by Italy and Prussia.

Our despatches from Paris and Brest, of July 7, report the following very important events:—The Courts of Prussia and Italy have refused the armistice asked by Austria.

Venice Free—Napoleon Preparing to Take Possession as of French Territory.

La Presse (semi-official), of Paris, of July 7, says:—King Victor Emanuel has not at once acceded to the armistice proposed through France. He alleges as a reason that he has to consult with his ally, the King of Prussia. In consequence the Italian Government has been notified that it will have to cease immediately every act of hostility against Venice, it being French territory. A French Commissioner is going at once to Venetia to assume its government in the name of the Emperor. Orders have been issued to the French squadron in the Mediterranean immediately to repair to Venice, and to hoist the French flag instead of the Austrian upon all fortified posts on the Venetian coast.

The cession of Venetia to France is complete and definite, and without any other condition on the part of Austria except to withdraw the guns, arms, and all munitions of war found in the said places. Within forty-eight hours the whole of Venetia will be French territory, and it will depend upon the goodwill of France either to keep or to part with it.

La Liberte, of Paris, of July 6, says:—Venice delivered by the victory of Sudowa! The work left unaccomplished by Count Cavour is completed by Count Bismark.

If we can never cease to hate and to despise war, this grand fact, this glorious fact, may reconcile us with it. But how can we forgive the war all the blood that has been spilled, when all might have been saved? It would have sufficed for Austria, having once accepted the idea of a Congress, not to change her word at the risk of being made to do without war what she now has tardily done after being routed. What a rough lesson for the Austrian Government, for it is more than the loss of a battle, it is the loss of her power in Germany and of her prestige in Europe.

Austria willed it so. She cannot say that the most sympathizing counsels, the most pressing, even the most supplicating exhortations, have failed her at the time most needed.

Chosen by Austria as mediator, chosen by her as the cessee of Venice, although for the time he remained neutral, the Emperor of the French can only feel flattered by the homage thus paid him; but will the victorious Government, will the Prussian Government, will the Government that has to wipe out a defeat, will the Italian Government, grant the armistice asked of them? Will they grant it without knowing beforehand what is held in reserve that would be decided?

Is the cession of Venice without conditions? Does Austria accept the accomplished fact in Germany?

These are the questions which the *Moniteur*, having broken silence, has failed to explain.

To speak our own full thoughts, we wait what it has to say.

NAPOLEON CONGRATULATES EUGENIE.

La Presse of July 7 says:—It was during the forenoon of Wednesday (July 4) that the first overtures of the Emperor of Austria were received at the Tuileries. The basis of negotiation were immediately transmitted to Vienna, and sufficient time had elapsed. The Emperor was presiding at the Tuileries over a meeting of ministers and privy councillors, where only questions of internal policy were discussed, and no allusion was made to a negotiation not yet sufficiently advanced to allow more than to hope.

At 9 o'clock (evening), alone, Prince Metternich arrived at the Tuileries, and declared himself fully authorized to treat upon the basis as sent to Vienna in the morning.

The Emperor was found in his cabinet, the Empress still under pain from the fatigues of her journey to Amiens, and Drouyn de Lhuys also soon appeared. The interview lasted till half-past 10 o'clock at night. It is stated that when Prince Metternich and M. Drouyn de Lhuys took leave of their Majesties the Emperor turning to the Empress, said:—"Eugenie, this was a good day for France; you at Amiens, I at Paris, have done to-day a good work."

The night was employed in transmitting to the Kings of Prussia and Italy the proposition of an armistice.

THE NEGOTIATIONS.

La France, of Paris, of July 5, says:—We have received the following information of the incidents that preceded the great news of this morning:—

It was in the night, from the 3d to the 4th of July, that the Emperor of Austria became fully informed of the final result of the battle of Sudowa. Yesterday, in the forenoon, there was a constant exchange of numerous telegrams between the Courts of Vienna and the Tuileries.

M. Drouyn de Lhuys was many times called to the Tuileries, where, it may be said, he passed most of the day. In the evening, towards 8 o'clock, Prince Metternich came to see the Emperor, and met with M. Drouyn de Lhuys. The Austrian Ambassador had, by telegraph, received full powers to negotiate. It was in consequence of this last interview that the note published this morning was sent to the *Moniteur*.

THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

The Augsburg *Gazette* says that Benedek has demanded thirty thousand reinforcements.

The same paper has a report that the Archduke Albert has been appointed to supersede Benedek.

The fortifications of Vienna were being increased, and five hundred guns are now in position.

A fight occurred at Meiningen on the 4th, between a Bavarian corps and a Prussian army under General Falkenstein. No particulars are given.

THE NEW COMMANDER OF THE AUSTRIAN ARMY.

La Presse of July 7 says:—Benedek has already been deposed from his command. If the war continues—which God forbid!—it will be by the young Archduke Albert, who has left Venice with a hundred thousand fresh troops and a hundred thousand new recruits for the Army of the North.

THE PRUSSIAN ARMY.

A despatch from Gitschin, dated July 3, 8 o'clock P. M., says:—The Prussian army gained another brilliant victory over the Austrians near Sudowa, and one and a half miles south of Miletin.

Another despatch from Gitschin, dated July 4, morning, says:—After the brilliant victory gained yesterday the Prussians continued their pursuit of the Austrian army without delay.

A despatch from Horzitz, near Gitschin, of July 3 (11 P. M.), says:—The Prussian army won a complete victory to-day over the Austrian army near Konigsgratz, between the Elbe and Bristritz. The battle lasted eight hours. No estimate has yet been formed of the loss of the Austrians, or of the number of trophies captured. Twenty guns fell into the hands of the Prussians. All the eight Prussian army corps were engaged, and suffered great loss.

A despatch from Berlin, of July 4, says:—The fresh victory of the Prussians yesterday in Bohemia was announced here this morning by salvos of artillery. The Queen appeared at a balcony and graciously saluted the crowd. The victory gained by the Prussians has produced great enthusiasm. The statue of Frederic II was covered with laurels.

A Berlin despatch of July 4 says:—Count Recke Wolmerstein has issued a notice to the public, announcing that an office for the enrolment of volunteers has been opened at No. 17 Unter den Linden, in accordance with the authorization granted him by the Minister of War to form corps of volunteers. A committee has been appointed to superintend the enrolments, and has announced that the formation of the corps has already commenced, and that it is ready to receive contributions in money towards their equipment.

WAR IN BAVARIA.

A despatch from Eisenach, of July 5, says:—"The army under Falkenstein has commenced operations against the Bavarians.

"The Goeben division has had, near Neidtharthausen, several successful skirmishes of advanced posts.

"The division Beyer has driven from Hensfeld some detachments of Bavarian cavalry and artillery."

La Liberte, of Paris, of the 7th of July, says:—The Prussians, debouching from the Electorate of Hesse, have invaded Bavaria.

It appears that their army is divided into two columns. The left marches on the railroad leading from Capel to Coburg. From Coburg the railroad enters Bohemia, and at Lichtenfels, one hour south of Coburg, a branch road leads to Bamberg and Wurzburg. They will endeavor to descend to the line of the Main in debouching at the same time upon Wurzbourg and Bamberg.

ITALY.

The Italian army has crossed the Po.

The Austrians have entirely evacuated Lombardy and retired across the Mincio.

A Vienna despatch of July 5 says the commander of the Austrian troops in the Tyrol writes from Cless under date of the 4th:—Yesterday six thousand Italian volunteers attacked the Austrian positions at Monte Suello. They were repulsed with a loss of five hundred killed and wounded. This morning again there is fighting near Vezzia. Other affairs, successful for us, took place during the day. The enemy had nearly four battalions. He has been forced back upon Jucindine with a loss of two hundred killed and wounded. Our loss is twenty-four killed and wounded.

The Battle of Sudowa.

A despatch from Vienna, dated Thursday, July 5, says:—General Benedek addressed the following despatch to the Emperor yesterday, at 3 o'clock in the morning:—

After a brilliant contest of five hours' duration, before Konigsgratz, with our centre at Lippa the enemy, favored by the rain, succeeded in establishing himself unperceived at Chlum. Our lines being thus broken through, we were compelled to retire. The retreat was effected composedly on Pardubitz. The losses are not yet known, but they are considerable.

A despatch dated Trautenau July 6, reports that the Prussian army, under the orders of the Prince Royal (Crown Prince), although distant from the field of battle, succeeded by the greatest efforts in entering in line in time enough to direct the attack against the right wing of the Austrians, which act decided the victory.

The King decorated the Prince on the field of battle with the Order of Military Merit.

The King and the two Princes in command were saluted with the most extraordinary enthusiasm by the troops.

The French Despatches.

The Paris *Moniteur* of the 5th of July contains the following report of the battle:—A great battle was fought on 3d by the Austrian and Prussian armies, in the neighborhood of Konigsgratz.

The centre of the Prussians was at Sudowa, and that of the Austrians at Lippa. All the troops were engaged on both sides. After a combat which lasted five hours the Austrians, seeing themselves turned by Chlumec, commenced their retreat, which was soon changed into a rout. They crossed the Elbe, and did not even defend the position of Pardubitz. The losses are exceedingly great, and forty-two guns remained in the hands of the Prussians.

L'Etendard, of Paris, of July 4, gives the following details:—The Prussians attacked, yesterday morning, the Austrian army concentrated on the right bank of the Elbe, between Konigsgratz and Josephstadt, at Sudowa. The battle, up to 10 o'clock in the morning, was favorable to the Austrians; the Prussians then outflanked the Austrians, and the principal action was concentrated between Sudowa and Horzitze. The entire Saxon army was engaged, with General Gablenz and the 8th Corps. A telegram from the commandant of Josephstadt states that at 4 o'clock the left wing of the Austrian army was completely routed. No news from the right wing or the centre. The Archduke William was wounded.

CONSEQUENCES TO THE AUSTRIAN GENERALS.

A despatch from Vienna of July 5 says:—It is announced that General Clam-Gallas, in command of the 1st Corps of the Army of the North, Field Marshal Baron Henikstein, Chief of the Staff, and Major-General Krismanicz will be brought before a courts-martial.

Count de Mensdorff has left for headquarters.

The Paris *Pays* of July 5 says:—In Austria people are so dismayed by the success of the Prussians that some are found sufficiently lost to all sense of propriety as to designate as a traitor General Von Gablenz, whose corps was destroyed at Trautenau—Gablenz, the brilliant, the audacious hero of the war with Denmark, who, not long since, could not be sufficiently *feted;* a man who is chivalric loyalty personified. His misfortune was that a division of the Prussian Guard, by dint of forced marches, was enabled to fall on his flank. Originally a command in Italy was offered him; but he demanded to serve in Bohemia, that he might have an opportunity to take his revenge on the Prussians, who chased him from Holstien, and who have now so completely conquered him.

The Field of Sudowa—Situation, Ownership, and Historical Reminiscences of the Scene of the Defeat of the Austrians.

The name of the village where the great battle between the Prussians and Austrians took place on the 3d of July, is Sudowa.

It is a small place between the town of Horic (pronounced Horschitz, *i. e.*, Fireplace) and the fortress of Konigsgratz, five miles distant from the latter city, and eight miles from Josephstadt. Horic is the seat of the Bohemian calico manufactory, and the great produce market of the Riesengebirge (Giant Mountains). It has seven thousand inhabitants, of whom two thousand five hundred are occupied in the calico factories.

In the neighborhood of Sudowa is the renowned castle and park of Count Harrach, one of the richest noblemen of Austria. The castle is a real wonderwork of historic curiosity and artistic splendor. It is built in close imitation of Windsor Castle, in England, in the midst of a park and old forest of twenty-seven square miles. The large hall, called the Kaisersaal (the Hall of Emperors), is remarkable for its splendor. It contains the portraits of all Emperors of Austria, painted by the first masters of Germany and Italy. The walls are frescoed in Pompeiian style. The floor represents, by inlaid woodwork of most costly kind, the renowned painting of Kaulbach, "The Hunnenschlacht" (the battle of the Huns). Every piece of furniture is of ebony wood inlaid with ivory and solid gold.

Another hall is called King Edward II Hall. The furniture was brought over from the Castle of Carnarvon, and is the identical furniture used by the renowned English king. The dining saloon is called the Hirschaal (the Deerhall). The chairs, tables, goblets, doors and floor are made of deer horn. The door of this splendid room has cost 5000 florins, or $2500. To give, in short, an idea of the costliness of the whole, it may suffice to state that Count Harrach devoted, during twelve years, the income of twenty-two of his estates for the building and decorating of this castle, called "Schloss Hradek."

Count Harrach himself is not only a nobleman of the highest standing, but also a manufacturing lord. The great Bohemian glass manufactory at Neuwald, an immense iron work, numerous cotton mills, linen spinneries, and coal mines, and vast estates in Bohemia, Moravia, and Styria, give him an income of nearly 2,000,000 florins ($1,000,000). The Prussian army, therefore, will find a splendid camping place in the large deer park of the Count, and the Prussian commanders splendid headquarters in the Castle of Hradek.

The Hanoverian Army—Losses in Battle before its Surrender.

The *Official Gazette*, of Hanover, gives the following as the losses of the Hanoverian troops in the late encounter with the Prussians:—

Killed—22 officers, 208 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 176 horses.

Wounded—78 officers, 966 non-commissioned officers and soldiers, and 72 horses.

Besides which there are missing 812 non-commissioned officers and soldiers. Probably the greater part of these last have been made prisoners.

The Hanoverians made prisoners of 869 soldiers and 10 officers, who were liberated the next day.

The Bavarian Army.

INVASION OF SAXE COBURG BY THE KING'S TROOPS.

The *Frankfurter Journal* announces the entry into Coburg of Bavarian troops coming from Hof. A battalion of chasseurs has advanced as far as Hildburghausen. A detachment of pioneers has repaired the lines of Coburg-Lichtenfels and Coburg-Hildburghausen, which makes it supposed that the Bavarians have an intention of advancing towards Meiningen the environs of which are occupied by the Prussians.

THE BAVARIAN LANDWEHR.

A despatch from Munich, dated July 5, says:—The *Gazette*, of Bavaria, announces that the Bavarian headquarters have been transferred from Meiningen to Kaltennordheim.

An ordonnance is expected soon to be published relative to the mobilization of the landwehr.

ATTACKING THE PRUSSIANS.

An Eisenach despatch, of July 4, says:—The Bavarians have attacked the advanced posts of the Prussians, near Barchfeld. The Prussian have had one man and two horses killed. The Bavarians left on the field two officers and two men severely wounded, and fifty muskets.

BRUTAL ASSAULT ON A CONGRESSIONAL OFFICER.

Mr. U. H. Painter, Correspondent of the "Inquirer," Beaten and Kicked by Blackguards.

From the Tribune of to-day.

ASSAULT ON A NEWSPAPER CORRESPONDENT.

During the session of Congress to-day, Mr. U. H. Painter, correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, and Clerk to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, was assaulted and severely beaten while walking through the lobbies of the House, by a man named Ben Beveridge, a Washington shoulder-hitter. The quarrel grew out of Mr. Painter's opposing the confirmation of one Sloanaker, a rejected applicant for Collector of Internal Revenue for the First District of Pennsylvania. Sloanaker was appointed to the position several months ago, displacing a Pennsylvania soldier, Colonel Taggart, but was rejected by the Senate.

Sloanaker was seen in the background looking on while the assault on Mr. Painter was being made. Mr. Painter was severely beaten about the head and breast, but the injuries are not dangerous. The House was at the time acting on the Rousseau-Grinnell case, and on hearing of the assault, immediately appointed a Special Committee, headed by Mr. Alley, of Mass., to inquire into the case. Beveridge was arrested, and is now under lock and key.

From the N. Y. Times of to-day.

THE ASSAULT ON MR. PAINTER.

A brutal assault was committed in the Capitol this afternoon on the person of U. H. Painter, Clerk to the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads. Mr. Painter was standing in one of the lower corridors near the House restaurant, in conversation with a friend, when three friends of Albert Sloanaker, rejected candidate for Collector of Internal Revenue at Philadelphia, approached him, and a brief conversation ensued about the rejection of Sloanaker, when Benjamin P. Beveridge, one of the three persons mentioned, and a well-known Washington bully, called Mr. Painter a liar, and added, with an oath, "I've been laying for you; —— you, I'll kill you." He at once struck Mr. Painter a severe blow, which knocked him up against the wall; then knocked him down, and while down most unmercifully kicked him in the face and body, injuring him so that he is likely to be laid up for some time. When the fracas commenced, one of Beveridge's companions, a man named Hemple, and a doorkeeper in the house, made a feeble attempt to interfere, but was soon set aside by Beveridge, who is a large and powerful man, and he then fled upstairs. Several gentlemen soon interfered, and the bully was dragged off and arrested, but not until several policemen had arrived and threatened to cut him down if he did not submit. A man named Edward Powers, who accompanied Beveridge, and afterwards raised his cane on a policeman in defense of his companion, was also taken into custody. Mr. Painter was taken into the committee room, and Dr. Van Aernam, member for New York, was summoned, who reported him severely bruised, but not seriously injured. The affair was promptly brought to the notice of the House by Mr. Alley, of the Post-Office Committee, who introduced a resolution to appoint a special committee to investigate the matter, which was promptly passed; and the Speaker appointed Messrs. Alley, Farnsworth, Trimble, J. L. Thomas, Jr., and Laflin. They will meet to-morrow and investigate at once Mr. Painter's opposition to Sloanaker's confirmation, which was the cause of the assault, and these bullies had but just parted company with Sloanaker when they met Mr. Painter. This affair settles his matter conclusively. Beveridge, arrayed in a suit of white linen, was locked up in the coal-hole under the rotunda, with the thermometer at ninety-five, by the Sergeant-at-Arms, where he will be kept until the House chooses to act in his case. His prospects are good for a lengthy stay.

FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Twenty Deaths Yesterday from Sun-Stroke—Thermometer 103

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BALTIMORE, July 18.—There were over twenty deaths yesterday from sunstroke, prominent among which were Mr. Richardson, Chief Teller Farmers' and Planters' Bank, and Mr. Luckett, property agent. The thermometer ranged from 95 to 103 in the shade. Most of the cases were from exposure and drinking cold water. To-day is very hot, but we have some breeze.

European and North American Railway Company

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

BANGOR, MAINE, July 17.—At the annual meeting of the European and North American Railway Company, to-day, the following gentlemen were elected directors:—Hon. G. K. Jarrett, Hon. C. J. Gilmen, John A. Poor, J. T. Rowe, S. H. Dare, and —— Emery, of Maine, J. E. Thomson, of Philadelphia, and Hon. P. C. Brinck, of New Jersey; Hon. G. K. Jarrett, President.

Coal Sale at New York.

NEW YORK, July 18.—At the coal sale to-day of the Pittston Coal Company, 70,000 tons were sold in eighteen minutes, as follows, showing rather higher prices:—

15,000 tons of Steamer Coal at	$6·50
10,000 tons of Grate Coal at	6·75
5,000 tons of Egg Coal at	6·75
8,000 tons of Stove Coal at	7·00
3,000 tons of Chesnut Coal at	6·00
30,000 tons of Lump Coal at	6·50

From Cincinnati.

CINCINNATI, July 18.—The weather still continues hot. Two fatal cases of sunstroke took place yesterday.

The stockholders of the Cincinnati, Hamilton, and Dayton Railroad, at a meeting yesterday, agreed to increase the capital stock of the Company $500,000.

FINANCE AND COMMERCE.

OFFICE OF THE EVENING TELEGRAPH,
Wednesday, July 18, 1866.

The Stock Market opened very dull this morning, but prices are without any material change. Government bonds, as we have noticed for some time past, continue in steady demand. New 5-20s sold at 105¼, and 6s of 1881 at 109¾; 99 was bid for 10-40s; 107 for old 5-20s; and 104¼ for 7·30s. State and City loans are also in demand. Pennsylvania 5s sold at 92¼; New City 6s at 97; and municipal at 97.

In Railroad shares there is very little doing. Pennsylvania Railroad sold at 56; Minehill at 55; and Camden and Amboy at 133; 57 was bid for Norristown; 55½ for Reading; 37½ for North Pennsylvania; 62½ for Lehigh Valley; 30 for Elmira common; 35½ for Catawissa preferred; 31 for Philadelphia and Erie; and 44½ for Northern Central.

In City Passenger Railroad shares there is nothing doing. 88 was bid for Second and Third; 55 for Tenth and Eleventh; 30 for Thirteenth and Fifteenth; 38 for Spruce and Pine; 18½ for Hestonville; 13 for Ridge avenue; and 41 for Union.

Bank shares are in good demand at full prices, but we hear of no sales. 225 was bid for North American; 142½ for Philadelphia; 126½ for Farmers' and Mechanics'; 54 for Commercial; 94 for Northern Liberties; 100 for Southwark; 53 for Girard; 80 for Western; 65½ for City; and 40 for Consolidation.

Canal shares are firmly held. Susquehanna Canal at 15@15¼, an advance of ¼. 27 was bid for Schuylkill Navigation common; 35½ for preferred do.; 57½ for Lehigh Navigation; 120 for Morris Canal preferred; and 56 for Delaware Division.

Quotations of Gold—10 A. M., 150½; 11 A. M., 149¾; 12 M., 150½; 1 P. M., 150.

—The New York *Herald* this morning says:—

"Judge Nelson has, after, as usual, long consideration, delivered another decision on the subject of the tax on brokers' sales. In the present case an injunction had been granted, as before, restraining the Collector of Internal Revenue from collecting the tax on sales from parties holding a banker's license. We have not seen a copy of the decision in full, but from a telegraphic summary we learn that Judge Nelson holds that persons doing business under a banker's license may transact the business of both banker and broker under it, and that where the business of banker and broker is done, and purchases and sales of stocks are made by the broker for his own account, he is not liable to pay a tax upon such transactions; also, that a banker may advance money on stocks and sell them to reimburse his advance, and not be liable to the broker's tax; furthermore, that a person doing business under a banker's license as a broker is liable to pay the broker's tax on all such transactions, and that purchasing stocks and selling the same in his own name without disclosing the name of his customer and paying his own money for the stocks so purchased, render him liable to the brokers' tax. It is difficult to reconcile the latter with the former part of the reported decision in the absence of a copy of it; but at first sight it looks as if the Judge exempted all the bankers, although doing business as brokers, from the operation of the law, but that he has mulcted the brokers pure and simple, whether holding a banker's license or not, in the tax. And who is to be the judge? We shall, however, discuss this more at length when a report in full comes to hand. Meanwhile the imperfect wording of the law and its inequality as construed by Judge Nelson are clear enough."

—The New York *Tribune* this morning says:—

"Money continues abundant to stock houses at 5 per cent., and the amount of idle capital continues to accummulate. Commercial paper continues very quiet, and is quoted at 5@6 per cent. for first-class names.

"Sterling Exchange is stronger. The news by the *Pereire* has had the effect of strengthening exchange. Sterling bills are negotiable at ¼@½ per cent. above the rates offered yesterday. The following are the prevailing quotations:—London, prime bankers, 60 days, 109@109¼; London, prime bankers, sight, 110¼@110½; Paris, bankers, long, 5·11¼@5·10; Paris, bankers, short, 5·07½; Antwerp, 5·15@5·12½; Swiss, 5·15@5·12½; Hamburg, 37¼@37⅜; Amsterdam, 41¾@42; Frankfort, 43@43½; Bremen, 79@79½; Berlin, 74¼@74½."

PHILADELPHIA STOCK EXCHANGE SALES TO-DAY
Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BEFORE BOARDS.

100 sh Reading Railroad.......................... 55¼

FIRST BOARD

$5000 U S 6s '65.coup	105¼	$1000 Read m 6s 44..	90
$5000 U S 10-40s coup	99	10 sh W Branch Cn	30
$5000 do.........	99	50 sh Penna R......	56
$1000 Pa 5s c	92¼	33 sh Minehill......	55
$1000 City 6s n. k. . o	97	50 sh Susq Can.....	15
$1000 do..bounty	97	59 sh do.........	15
$2000 Pittsb'g 4s ...	70½	40 sh 2d & 3d......	88
$10000 Leh Nav 6s 84s	86½		

—Messrs. DeHaven & Brother, No. 40 South Third street, make the following quotations of the rates of exchange to-day at 1 P. M.:—

					Buying	Selling.
American Gold					150	150½
American Silver, ¼s and ½s					139	..
Compound Interest Notes:—						
"	"	June,	1864	....	13	13¼
"	"	July,	1864	....	12½	12¾
"	"	August,	1864	....	12	12¼
"	"	October,	1864	....	11	11¼
"	"	Dec.,	1864	....	10	10¼
"	"	May,	1865	....	8	8¼
"	"	August,	1865	....	6½	6¾
"	"	Sept.,	1865	....	6	6¼
"	"	October,	1865	....	5¼	5¾

Philadelphia Trade Report.

WEDNESDAY, July 18.—The inertia which has prevailed in trade generally, as well as in the Flour Market, for some time past, still continues. There is a total absence of any demand for shipment, and only a few hundred barrels were taken by the home consumers at $7·50@8·25 ℔ bbl. for superfine; $8·50@9·25 for extras; $10@11 for Northwestern extra family; $11@12 for Pennsylvania and Ohio do.; and at higher rates for fancy brands, according to quality. Rye Flour is dull, and cannot be quoted over $6·25. In the absence of sales we quote Corn Meal at $6·25.

The offerings of Wheat continue small, but there is not much demand and prices are drooping. Sales of 500 bush. new Delaware red at $2·80. The market is bare of White. Rye is scarce and dull. We quote at $1·05. Corn meets with a limited inquiry, and prices have again declined. Sales of yellow at 93@94c., and 2500 bush. Western mixed at 91@92c. Oats move freely, with sales of 1100 bush. Pennsylvania at 62@63c., and 12,000 bush. Western at 51@53c.

Provisions are quiet, but firm. Sales of new Mess Pork at $32·75@33. Bacon is selling at 21@26c. for plain and fancy canvassed Hams, and 17¼@17½c. for Shoulders.

Whisky is dull. Small sales of Pennsylvania at $2·23@2·24 and Ohio at $2·28@2·29.

MARSHAL'S SALE.

By virtue of eight writs of sale by the Hon. JOHN CADWALADER, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania, to me directed, will be sold at public sale, to the highest and best bidder, for cash, at the store of POWELL SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT Street, on Wednesday, August 1, 1866, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

60 Barrels of Whisky, in lots of one up to fourteen barrels.

Also, 6 Stills and 3 hhds of Molasses.

And at 3 o'clock P. M., same date, at the Eighteenth Ward Police Station House, TRENTON Avenue, near Dauphin street,

100 Empty Molasses hhds.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
7 18 wfm6t] U. S. Marshal, E. D. of Pennsylvania.

THE NEW YORK PRESS.

EDITORIAL OPINIONS OF THE LEADING JOURNALS UPON CURRENT TOPICS.

COMPILED EVERY DAY FOR EVENING TELEGRAPH.

Governor Seward's Surprise.

From the Tribune.

Governor Seward writes to Senator Doolittle that he is surprised that any one should ask whether he does or does not approve the call of the Randall bolters' Convention. He has a perfect right to be. No one can reasonably have doubted that one who telegraphed to President Johnson in laudation of his 22d of February speech would favor the 14th of August Convention; for these are but two manifestations of one spirit. It is currently whispered that Governor Seward wrote the call of the Randall Convention. Why should there be doubt that he favors it? There is no room for doubt in the case.

But Governor Seward will gain nothing by adopting the tactics of the ostrich. There is no question as to the right of the South to be represented in Congress by loyal men. The vital question at issue is quite other than this:—Shall the Rebel minority at the South be represented in Congress, to the exclusion and suppression of the loyal majority? Let those whom Governor Seward most unfairly and unjustly speaks of as the South consent that their loyal fellow-citizens shall henceforth enjoy equal rights with themselves, and we will work as heartily for Southern restoration and readmission as he can. But the restoration contemplated and insisted on by the backers of the Philadelphia Convention contemplates the utter suppression of four millions of Southern people, not a hundred of whom were ever hostile to the Union, many thousands of whom volunteered to risk their lives in its defense. And this suppression secures the permanent subjugation also of the white Unionists of the South. The blacks being voiceless and powerless, the Rebel secret organizations which have given nearly all the offices to such rancorous Rebels as Major Monroe and Sheriff General Hayes, of New Orleans, and Captain Semmes, of Mobile, will have everything delivered into their hands, and can deal with either class of Unionists as they shall see fit. Just consider this exhibition of their spirit, in view of their recent triumph in Texas. It appeared as editorial on the 5th inst. in the *Houston Daily Evening Star*, whose editor, R. H. Purdom, is as hearty a Johnson man as he was a Rebel, and is already busy in getting up delegates to the Randall Convention. Here is his song of triumph over the election of the Rebel General Throckmorton as Governor of Texas:—

> ROOST LOWER.
>
> By the verdict of the voters of this State, the radicals of Texas have received a rebuke which they cannot fail to understand. Taking advantage of what they considered to be the overthrow of constitutional liberty and the disfranchisement of the people, they made haste to organize the few scattered partisans through the State who had rendered themselves odious by their underhanded and malicious course during the late struggle. They placed at their head leaders worthy of a better cause, by whose influence they hoped to deceive the unwary and entrap the unsuspecting into a support of their doctrines. Having failed in this, and rebuked by the overwhelming majority against them, our advice to them is to roost lower.
>
> Because they hastened to indorse the bloody and proscriptive course of the Provisional Governor who had been appointed over us, and from whom the people of this State shrank, as from the touch of some loathsome reptile, we would advise them to roost lower.
>
> With their hands imbued in fratricidal blood, holding over us the bloody knife, in order to intimidate us, and force acquiescence in their miserable schemes of misrule, they have failed even to establish one jot or tittle of their claim to respect from our State, and for this we would advise them to roost lower.
>
> Because they are affiliated with the friends of anarchy and ruin, oppression and violence, to suborn a fallen people to the behests of their conquerors, and failed, we would advise them to roost lower.
>
> Because they have proclaimed to the world that a servile race, just liberated by the force of arms, and in contravention to the will of the people, are equal to the whites, and should be elevated to equal political privileges with them, and have failed, we would advise them to roost lower.
>
> And lastly, in the name of the people whom they have insulted and outraged by the vile slanders which they have unblushingly published to the world, without one shadow of truth, we would advise them to roost lower.

No day passes over the South wherein the spirit which breathes through the above article does not claim its victims from among the loyal people of the South; and it will never be satisfied till it has ground the whole class to dust under its feet. And against this spirit, backed as it is by the Federal Executive, there is no effective barrier, and will not be till the loyal men of the South, irrespective of color, shall have been armed with "the right of self-protection by the ballot."

All this Governor Seward sees; but he thinks the free North can be so blinded to it that a Copperhead triumph here may prepare for a Rebel triumph in Congress, whereby the Southern loyalists of all races shall be fast bound under the feet of their implacable enemies. His "question of the day" no wise contemplates the enfranchisement or protection of the blacks; his "reconciliation between the alienated masses of the American people," leaves four millions of the "masses" utterly without rights and without hope.

But, says Governor Seward:—

> "The citizen who objects to the Convention is bound to propose a better plan or proceeding to effect the desired end. No other plan is offered, or even thought of."

—Begging your pardon, Governor, our plan was proposed much earlier than yours, which is shorter, simpler, and more comprehensive. It is—UNIVERSAL AMNESTY, IMPARTIAL SUFFRAGE.

The Peace Reports—Much of the Speculation Premature.

From the Times.

Those who have become sanguine over the immediate prospect of peace in Europe, may do well to moderate their hopes. There is undoubtedly much in the latest intelligence from Europe to give cause for a kind of hopeful expectancy on the part of those who regard war—all wars—as wrong, as inimical to social and political progress. The most thoroughly armed and most doggedly obstinate power in Europe has suffered a succession of terrible reverses at the hands of her Northern rival. Driven by the rapid and overwhelming concentration of the Prussian forces from Holstein, Saxony, and Bohemia, Austria has, no doubt, lost alike in military *prestige* and material strength enough to discourage a power of less tenacity, endurance, and pride. And when on the back of these successive and overwhelmingly sudden reverses, there comes the news that Venetia has been voluntarily surrendered to France, for whatever disposition she may be prepared to make of it—it is not unnatural that lookers-on at a distance should rush to the conclusion that Austria is fairly and finally beaten, and that the dawn of peace is at hand. But at the same time, various facts may as well be borne in mind which do not so exactly square with the notion of an immediate termination of hostilities. The reports of the latest Prussian victories—that is, as to the *magnitude* of those victories—we have received almost exclusively through purely Prussian channels. Benedek does not conceal his losses, but the extent of these losses, in justice to the courage of the Austrian soldiers and the skill of the Austrian commanders, we cannot *weigh* by the Prussian standard. And turning to Venetia, the decided victory which fell to the Austrian arms in front of Verona, and the repulse of the Italian volunteers in the Upper Tyrol, are in themselves practical proofs that Venetia is *not* to be surrendered because it could no longer be held. Rather is the conclusion fair, that Francis Joseph considered his honor satisfied in having driven back the Italian army with overpowering loss, and that, in now giving up Venetia, after showing himself able to hold it single-handed against Italy, he but gives effect to a purpose deliberately formed before the outbreak of hostilities.

There have been daily reports from Paris, since the opening of the war, that the Courts of Vienna and the Tuileries were in confidential communication on this very question. If this was so—and there is good reason to believe it—then Austria has simply taken a step at the South which will release both her hands. Her losses, heavy as they may have been, can be shortly made up both in men and material, after she relinquishes her grasp on the Italian provinces. It is possible that the task of a further readjustment of territorial boundaries, both in Central Europe and in the East, may be accomplished by a Convention of all the powers interested. But such a result is an exceedingly remote possibility. And until a thorough readjustment *is* effected, it is vain to hope for permanent peace. We do well then not to take it too soon for granted, that a fortnight's fighting is to be all the warlike preliminary to an era of pacific settlements, when each nation shall peaceably surrender whatever territory its neighbors may decree the alienation of, in an international Convention. It will be a hopeful time when it comes to this. But Europe has been too long accustomed to large standing armies to surrender bodily and at once to the Peace Society, even at the invitation of so peaceably minded a potentate as the ruler of France.

A Lesson from Europe.

From the Daily News.

The few details that have reached us of the recent battles in Europe are accompanied by rumors of peace propositions. It is said that Austria has already signified her willingness to enter into a compromise, even involving the cession of Venetia to France. We do not suppose that much reliance can be placed upon these statements; for it is hardly probable that the great contending powers will precipitate peace negotiations before they have fairly measured their strength. But there is every reason to believe that the nationalities that have interests at stake will neglect no opportunity to effect an adjustment that will secure the peace of Europe without humiliation to any of the potentates engaged in the struggle. The war of the Crimea, and the more recent conflict determined on the fields of Magenta and Solferino, were concluded upon bases honorable to the contestants; and a disposition was exhibited on the part of the victors to avoid the imposition of great sacrifices or degradation upon the vanquished. The crowned heads of Europe doubtless understand by this time that it is safe not to push trials of strength to extremities, nor to provoke antagonisms that aim at the heart of nationalities.

It would be well if our statesmen would take a lesson from the diplomats of Europe in favor of the doctrine of conciliating a conquered enemy. At many periods during our domestic strife it was within the power of the Federal Government to close the war by the offer of magnanimous and honorable terms; and a peace thus effected would have renewed the bonds of friendship between the sections without taking away from the prestige of the Federal arms. But the thirst for conquest could not be appeased except by the utter prostration of the foe; and the struggle, protracted through years of havoc and devastation, has left the republic entangled in the snares of centralism, and staggering under a load of debt and taxation that will drain its resources for a century to come.

But now that the conquest is complete, the aim of those in power is further from conciliation than ever. They not only outrage humanity and enlightenment in their policy towards the submissive South, but absolutely trample upon their own rights, and cast away their own inheritance in their eagerness to degrade the Southern people. Insult and oppression, a haughty parade of supremacy, the stern exaction of obedience, but the denial of protection, such are the atrocities of radical dominion over their helpless countrymen. That was the former policy of Austria and Russia towards a conquered enemy, and what has been the consequence? Their conquered provinces are ready at the first sound of war to take up arms against them. It is too late now for a gentler rule to conciliate; the mark of the iron rod is ineffaceable, and the memories of past wrongs, passing from generation to generation, keep alive the fires of resentment and perpetuate the sentiment of hostility.

So might it be between the North and South hereafter, if a more generous and equitable policy did not find favor with the masses. Fortunately for our country, the faction that would make a Poland, a Venetia, or an Ireland of the South has no hereditary title to supremacy—and even now the voice of the people is heard calling upon them to surrender their abused authority. And fortunately, too, the Southern people have faith in the great popular heart that is ready to do them justice, and invites them to companionship and brotherhood under the political roof. So the seeds of disunion and future strife that the radicals are scattering are washed away by the current of popular opinion, and will not bear the bitter fruit for the coming generations to reap. In good time, but not too soon, the spirit of conservatism rouses itself to action, and at the very threshold of its mission is conscious of a strength that no radical organization can withstand.

Peace or War in Europe?

From the World.

Should Prussia, flushed with the splendid results of a brief campaign which has wreathed anew the laurels of the great Frederic and of Blucher about her commanders and her armies, now accept the peace which Austria proffers to her by the hand of Napoleon III, the war of 1866 may be known in history as the "seven days' war." The "Seven Years' War" made Frederic II immortal. The first Napoleon gave the name of the "seven weeks' war" to the campaign of 1814 in France. The "seven days' war" began with the first collision between the armies of Prussia and Austria, in Bohemia, on the 26th of June, and ended, if ended it now shall prove to be, with the overwhelming victory of the Prussians at Sadowa, on the 3d of July, 1866. The suddenness and completeness of this victory has taken all Europe by surprise, and the accounts of it which reached us on Sunday by the *Nova Scotian* are confused and bewildered by the emotion which the simple tidings has awakened both in England and in France.

Before we proceed to speculate on the probable issues of this great military event, and of the diplomatic action by which it was immediately followed, let us endeavor to educe from the telegrams which have reached us some clear idea of the scene of the decisive conflict, and of its immediate military effects. The storming of Gitschin by the Prussians, which allowed Prince Frederic Charles, at the head of the Army of the Elbe, and the Crown Prince, at the head of the Army of Silesia, to unite their forces in the heart of Northwestern Bohemia, threatened the left wing and centre of the Austrian army in Bohemia with annihilation, and compelled Marshal Benedek, abandoning all other objects, to withdraw his whole strength and attempt a reconcentration of his army behind the river Elbe, and under cover of the fortresses of Josephstadt and Konigsgratz on the eastern bank of that river. Leaving Prague and all Northwestern Bohemia to their fate, the Austrians accordingly seem to have pushed in haste from Gitschin eastwardly and southeastwardly towards the river. The Prussians pressed hard, however, on their retreating enemy; and after reaching the small town of Horzitz, which lies about fifteen miles to the east of Gitschin, the army of Benedek, striking thence southwardly for the Elbe, was overtaken by the United Prussian armies, accompanied now by King William in person, at the village of Sadowa, which is situated upon the slope of a semi-circular range of hills on the main road between Horzitz and Konigsgratz, being distant from the former place about five miles and from the latter between seven and eight miles. Here, in one of those easily defensible positions in which Bohemia abounds, and with which the Austrian commanders must be presumed to be familiar, Marshal Benedek made a final stand "for Kaiser and Fatherland." Konigsgratz, for which he was aiming, though as a regular fortress no longer formidable against the artillery of our times, is considered by military men to be the finest defensible position which exists on the circuitous course of the Elbe, from its sources in the Riesen-gebirge, the mountain frontier between Silesia and Bohemia, to its junction with the Iser at Brandeiso and with the "rushing Moldau" at Melnik. But Konigsgratz the army of Marshal Benedek was not destined intact to reach. It was assailed at Sadowa by the Prussians, with the organized impetuosity which has marked all their operations in this brief but extraordinary campaign; and after a furious and sanguinary battle, lasting through the long summer's day, was utterly defeated, with a loss, as the telegrams report to us, so tremendous as practically to disorganize and paralyze it, either for offensive or defensive purposes. Field Marshal-Lieutenant von Gablenz, who but the other day commanded the Austrian force in the *condominium* of Austria and Prussia over the Duchies conquered from Denmark, was sent to the Prussian camp on the next day with propositions for an armistice; and the court of Vienna, on the same day, invoked the intervention of the Emperor of the French to secure peace, offering to surrender Venetia as the price of that intervention.

Severe as the losses of Austria in this "short, sharp, and decisive" struggle have been, a treaty of peace between Francis Joseph and Victor Emanuel would liberate at once for action against Prussia an army nearly or quite as large as that which has just been beaten in Bohemia; and it must be admitted that the step now taken by the Government of Francis Joseph has introduced a new and very serious complication into the tangled medley of European politics. Italy declared war against Austria avowedly on the ground that the Austrian occupation of Venetia was a standing menace to the peace and unity of Italy. Austria now surrenders Venetia to the potentate whose uncle gave Venetia to the Austrian crown sixty years ago, and who has himself done more for Italian independence than all other living men. On what pretext can Italy still continue to array herself in arms against Austria? Yet Italy owes to Prussia the opportunity of action which has resulted in the surrender of Venetia, and if Prussia hesitates to accept the armistice and eventual peace now tendered to her, can Italy honorably desert her ally, and retire from the conflict content with the crowning advantages which peace now holds out to herself?

No more interesting political situation has arisen in our times; and, exciting as the war news from Europe has been during the past fortnight, the intelligence for which we are to look during the fortnight to come promises to be more exciting and interesting still.

Europe in a Political Point of View—Napoleon and Bismark.

From the Herald.

The news from Europe is full of importance, not only as to military events and operations, but especially with regard to the political situation and prospect of affairs there. It is evident—to use an often repeated expression—that the map of Europe is to be changed. The work of the allies during the war against the first Napoleon, and of the Congress of Vienna, which finished that work, is to be demolished. In fact, the balance of power established then, and which has been threatened and a good deal modified since, is now finally broken up. Another Europe, another distribution of power, must come out of the present war. What shape this will take we are unable to say at present, and, indeed, the statesmen of Europe themselves have not yet decided the question. The events of the war up to this time foreshadow certain permanent changes, but future occurrences alone can decide what these are to be. All the powers are watching one another with profound concern, and will doubtless endeavor to prevent the undue aggrandizement of any in the general breaking-up and rearrangement.

There are two men in Europe who are the master spirits that brought on the present state of affairs, and who will exercise the greatest influence in a final settlement. These are the Emperor Napoleon and the Prussian Minister, Count Bismark. Since the death of Lord Palmerston there has not been, and is not now, any European statesman who would match these astute men or checkmate their designs. England occupies a negative position, and has little weight. The power or influence of Russia lies not in any eminent statesman, and only in her military power when thrown into the scale of one side or the other. Austria is struggling for her existence, and, as is shown by the cession of Venetia to Napoleon, will be compelled to accept the conditions others may make for her. It is clear, then, that the future destiny of Europe lies with France and Prussia, or rather with Napoleon and Bismark.

That these men brought on the war, each for the purpose of carrying out his ambitious schemes, there is now no doubt. Bismark, a very able man, bold and unscrupulous, and imbued with the old Prussian German spirit of Frederick the Great, resolved to make Prussia the first power of Germany. German unity has been the cry raised during the late movements; but while it meant all that, it meant, also, Prussian ascendency, the transfer of the imperial power of Germany from the south to the north, and finally the absorption of the German States by Prussia. The struggle is not altogether a new one; but it never before seemed to assume such magnitude, and never before had such a prospect of success. The German population in Europe is not less, perhaps, than fifty millions. Considering the intelligence and character of this population, and the geographical position of the country, Germany, united under one government, would be the first power of Europe. That it is Bismark's ambition to make it so there can be no doubt; and to accomplish this object he has been using all his diplomatic skill with Napoleon.

The questions naturally arise here, Did the Emperor of the French understand the extent of the Prussian Minister's ambition? Did Bismark avow or conceal it? Was not the sagacious Napoleon aware of it, though it might be disguised? It seems likely that the Emperor winked at the Prussian's grand scheme, believing he could profit by it and could check it whenever necessary to prevent an undue preponderance of Prussia in European affairs. Austria and Prussia were allied in despoiling Denmark of Schleswig-Holstein, and then quarreled afterwards over the spoils; and it is quite probable Napoleon and Bismark, who plotted together to bring on the present war, may now separate over the results. A consolidated German empire of fifty millions of people could not be contemplated with favor by Napoleon. The Emperor wants no great overshadowing power on his border. It is clear he has been and is still opposed to Italy becoming too powerful, notwithstanding he assisted to make a respectable kingdom in that country. Under all the circumstances, we think the cession of Venetia by Austria to Napoleon significantly points out a new line of French policy. Napoleon in the Italian war against Austria stopped short amidst the flush of victory. He will not see it to his interest, probably, that Austria should be crushed to the earth, and that two powerful empires—the Prussian-German and Italian—should be erected on the ruins. Reasoning from these premises, it seems likely that the common objects and interests of Bismark and Napoleon have terminated, and that henceforth there will be a French policy rather in favor of Austria than Prussia. Flushed with victory and full of ambition, Prussia may continue the war. This would lead to further and wide-spread complications and difficulties. Still the weight of France is immense in these European questions, and Prussia may be compelled to make terms that do not suit her ambition. While these events and probable occurrences are of no direct importance to us as a nation, they may become so indirectly. An Austrian-French alliance might materially change the aspect of the Mexican question. It might even be a question in such an alliance of making a combined effort to maintain Maximilian in Mexico. These, however, are events of the future, and amidst the great revolution that is taking place in Europe there is no telling what may occur. We can only give the latest phases of the political situation.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

☞ PARDEE SCIENTIFIC COURSE IN LAFAYETTE COLLEGE.

In addition to the general Course of Instruction in this Department, designed to lay a substantial basis of knowledge and scholarly culture, students can pursue those branches which are essentially practical and technical, viz.:—

ENGINEERING—Civil, Topographical, and Mechanical; MINING and METALLURGY; ARCHITECTURE, and the application of Chemistry to AGRICULTURE and the ARTS.

There is also afforded an opportunity for special study of TRADE and COMMERCE; of MODERN LANGUAGES and PHILOLOGY, and of the HISTORY and INSTITUTIONS of our country.

For Circulars apply to President CATTELL, or to
Prof. R. B. YOUNGMAN,
Clerk of the Faculty.
EASTON Pennsylvania, April 4, 1866. 5 10

☞ PHILADELPHIA AND READING RAILROAD COMPANY—OFFICE, No. 227 S. FOURTH STREET.

PHILADELPHIA, June 29, 1866.

DIVIDEND NOTICE.

The Transfer Books of this Company will be closed on Saturday, June 30th, and re-opened on Friday, July 13th, 1866.

A Dividend of FIVE PER CENT has been declared on the Preferred and Common Stock, clear of National and State taxes, payable in cash, on and after July 12th, to the holders thereof as they shall stand registered on the books of the Company on the 30th instant.

All payable at this office.
622 lm S. BRADFORD, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, No. 205½ WALNUT street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 3, 1866.

At a meeting of the Directors of the ST. NICHOLAS COAL COMPANY, held at their office this day a Dividend of TWO AND A HALF PER CENT. (equal to twenty five cents per share) was declared free of State tax payable on and after Monday, the 16th inst. Transfer Books will be closed on Thursday, the 5th of July, at 3 o'clock, and remain closed until the 16th.
7 5 12t CHARLES F. SHOENER, Treasurer.

☞ OFFICE OF THE TARR HOMESTEAD OIL COMPANY, No. 274 South THIRD street.

PHILADELPHIA, July 5, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a Dividend of TEN CENTS a share, clear of State taxes, payable on and after the 25th instant.

Transfer books will close on the 18th, and reopen on the 25th.
7 16 9t C. HIESKELL, Treasurer.

☞ WASHINGTON AND WALNUT BEND OIL COMPANY—Office, No. 314 MARKET Street.

PHILADELPHIA July 10, 1866.

At a meeting of the Board of Directors, held this day, a Dividend of ONE PER CENT. (five cents per share) was declared on the capital stock of this Company, payable on and after the 17th inst.

Transfer Book will be closed on the 12th and reopen on the 17th.
7 11 7t THOMAS B. SUPLEE, Treasurer.

☞ BATCHELOR'S HAIR DYE THE BEST IN THE WORLD.

Harmless reliable instantaneous. The only perfect dye. No disappointment no ridiculous tints, but true to nature, black or brown.

GENUINE IS SIGNED WILLIAM A. BATCHELOR ALSO,

Regenerating Extract of Millifleurs restores, preserves and beautifies the hair, prevents baldness. Sold by all Druggists. Factory No. 81 BARCLAY st., N. Y. 33§

☞ JUST PUBLISHED—
By the Physicians of the
NEW YORK MUSEUM,
the Ninetieth Edition of their
FOUR LECTURES,
entitled—
PHILOSOPHY OF MARRIAGE.

To be had free, for four stamps by addressing Secretary New York Museum of Anatomy,
7 17§ No. 618 BROADWAY, New York.

☞ DINING-ROOM.—F. LAKEMEYER CARTER'S Alley, would respectfully inform the Public generally that he has left nothing undone to make this place comfortable in every respect for the accommodation of guests. He has opened a large and commodious Dining-Room in the second story. His SIDE BOARD is furnished with BRANDIES, WINES, WHISKY, Etc., Etc., of SUPERIOR BRANDS. 11

SHIRTS, FURNISHING GOODS, &c

J. W. SCOTT & CO.
SHIRT MANUFACTURERS,
AND DEALERS IN
MEN'S FURNISHING GOODS,
No. 814 CHESNUT Street,
FOUR DOORS BELOW THE "CONTINENTAL,"
8 26 §rp PHILADELPHIA.

PATENT SHOULDER-SEAM
SHIRT MANUFACTORY,
AND GENTLEMEN'S FURNISHING STORE.

PERFECT FITTING SHIRTS AND DRAWERS made from measurement at very short notice.

All other articles of GENTLEMEN'S DRESS GOODS in full variety.

WINCHESTER & CO.,
8 24§ No. 706 CHESNUT Street

SADDLES AND HARNESS.

THE OLDEST AND LARGEST
SADDLE AND HARNESS
MANUFACTURING ESTABLISHMENT IN THE COUNTRY.

LACEY, MEEKER & CO.,
No. 1216 CHESNUT STREET,
OFFER OF THEIR OWN MANUFACTURE:

BUGGY HARNESS, from	$22·50 to $150
LIGHT BAROUCHE do	50 00 to 350
HEAVY do do	75 00 to 500
EXPRESS, BRASS MOUNTED HARNESS	27·50 to 90
WAGON AND SELF-ADJUSTING	15·00 to 30
STAGE AND TEAM do	30 00 to 50
LADIES' SADDLE, do	12·00 to 150
GENTS do do	8·00 to 7

Bridles, Mountings, Bits, Rosetts, Horse Covers, Brushes, Combs, Soaps, Blacking, Ladies' and Gents Traveling and Tourist Bags and Sacks, Lunch Baskets, Dressing and Shirt Cases, Trunks and Valises.
3 9 6mrp No. 1216 CHESNUT ST.

HARNESS.

A LARGE LOT OF NEW U. S. WAGON HARNESS, 2, 4, and 6 horse. Also, parts of HARNESS, SADDLES, COLLARS, HALTERS etc., bought at the recent Government sales—to be sold at a great sacrifice. Wholesale or Retail. Together with our usual assortment of

SADDLERY AND SADDLERY HARDWARE.

WILLIAM S. HANSELL & SONS,
2 1§ No. 114 MARKET Street.

ICE COMPANIES.

EASTERN ICE COMPANY.—SEASON OF 1866.—8 lbs. daily, 60 cents per week; 12 lbs daily 75 cents per week; 16 lbs. daily, 90 cents per week: 20 lbs daily $1 05 per week. Depot, No. 241 QUEEN Street below Third.
THOMAS J. LYONS,
JOHN S. MYERS.
61

MILLWARD & WINEBRENER.
WM. MILLWARD, D. S. WINEBRENER.

MACHINERY AND MANUFACTURERS
SUPPLIES,
No. 118 MARKET Street,
PHILADELPHIA, PA.,
AGENTS FOR THE SALE OF
Cotton and Woollen Machinery,
Dealers in Manufacturers' Supplies of every description.
Oak Tanned Leather Belting,
AND MACHINE CARD CLOTHING
Of best quality and manufacture. 4 25 3mrp

MEDICAL.

VOX POPULI.
WRIGHT'S TAR SYRUP.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT,
No. 771 South THIRD Street
Price, $1·00 per Bottle; $5·00 for half-a-dozen.

The undersigned citizens take pleasure in cheerfully recommending the use of Wright's Tar Syrup for coughs, colds, consumption, whooping-cough, spotted fever, liver complaint, pains in the breast, bronchitis, inflammation, and restriction of air vessels in the lungs, etc. The remedy should be in every family:—

Charles C. Wilson, Forney's *Press* office.
Charles H. Graffen, *Sunday Mercury* office.
James Nelen, *Inquirer* office.
William F. Corbit, Associated Press.
William H. Carpenter, Fire Alarm and Police Telegraph, Fifth and Chesnut streets.
A. Randolph, Front and Lombard streets.
James W. Perrine, No. 1129 Charles street.
H. A. Davis, No. 323 Gaskill street.
John Woodside, No. 1231 Franklin street.
Robert Thompson, No. 1608 Walter street.
R. G. Marco, No. 626 Franklin street.
J. Gebloff, No. 731 S. Second street.
John Seymour, No. 512 S. Front street.
F. W. Howard, No. 1 Dock street.
B. C. Bartlett, No. 327 S. Second street.
L. Bates, No. 665 Arch street.
Albert Martin, No. 417 S. Second street.
Mary Caldwell, No. 1062 Sansom street.
W. Thomas, No. 20 N. Fourth street.
T. McCarthy, No. 119 Ebretta's alley.
George Wilson, No. 236 Race street.
W. F. Brooks, No. 69 North Second street.
M. J. Hassett, No. 119 Canal street.
S. Seymour Rose, Burlington.
Charles Rogers, No. 921 South street.
R. T. Weing, on Second and Quarry streets.
F. F. Thomas, No. 136 South Sixth street.
William Barns, No. 515 South Front street.
S. S. Sanford, Opera Manager.
John Maginnis, rear of No. 134 North Second street.
Mrs. S. R. Choate, Newark, Del.

Mr. William B. Wright:—

SIR:—We take pleasure in recommending your TAR SYRUP (of which we have already sold considerable quantities) as a most excellent and efficacious remedy for the complaints set forth in your printed bill already submitted to the public. As a gratifying act to suffering humanity we will cheerfully recommend your preparation to all afflicted with diseases which it is designed to cure. Yours, etc.,
DILKS & SON, Druggists,
N. E. corner Pine and Sixth streets.

For sale also at
JOHNSON, HOLLOWAY & COWDEN'S,
DYOTT & CO'S.
And all principal Druggists and Dealers.

The subscriber would beg leave further to say that he is prepared to fill orders and forward the Syrup to any part of the country. Persons desiring other information by mail will inclose a postage stamp and answer will be returned as soon as the exigencies of business will admit. Address
WILLIAM B. WRIGHT,
3 20 No 771 S. THIRD Street, Philadelphia, Pa.

GLAD NEWS
FOR THE UNFORTUNATE.
BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES

Are warranted in all cases, for the SPEEDY and PERMANENT CURE of all diseases arising from excesses or YOUTHFUL INDISCRETIONS

Emissions, Genital, Physical and Nervous Debility, Impotence, etc. etc.

NO CHANGE OF DIET IS NECESSARY.

They can be used without detection, and never fail to effect a Cure, if used according to instructions.

BELL'S SPECIFIC PILLS,

Price One Dollar per Box, or Six Boxes for Five Dollars; also, Large Boxes containing Four Small, Price Three Dollars.

From four to six boxes are generally required to cure ordinary cases of Seminal Weakness, though benefit is derived from using a single box.

In Chronic Cases, and particularly when Impotence or Genital Debility with Nervous Prostration has affected the system,

BELL'S TONIC PILLS

Are recommended as the most Efficacious, Rejuvenating, and Invigorating Remedy in the world.

A Package Price Five Dollars, will last a month, and is generally sufficient.

In extreme cases of Debility and Impotence,

BELL'S EXTERNAL REMEDY.

Price Two Dollars, sufficient for a month can be used to good advantage.

It gives Strength to the Organs and, with the Pills, will restore them to their normal condition.

A Pamphlet of 100 pages, on the ERRORS OF YOUTH, designed as a Lecture and Caution to Young Men, sent free. Ten Cents required to pay postage.

If you cannot purchase BELL'S SPECIFIC REMEDIES of your Druggist, take no other, but send the money direct to

DR. JAMES BRYAN, Consulting Physician,
No 819 BROADWAY New York.

And you will receive them by return of mail post paid, and free from observation.

For sale by DYOTT & Co., No. 232 N. SECOND Street. 6 11§

CIGARS AND TOBACCO.

A HINT TO TOBACCO CHEWERS
WEDDING-CAKE FINE CUT
TOBACCO.

The only FINE CUT TOBACCO ever manufactured in Philadelphia.

The Best in the Market.
EVERYBODY USES IT.
Manufactured from the Best Leaf.
SOLD EVERYWHERE. 6 11
Factory, S.E. corner BROAD and WALLACE Streets

COAL.

ONE TRIAL
SECURES YOUR CUSTOM.

WHITNEY & HAMILTON,
LEHIGH,
SCHUYLKILL,
AND BITUMINOUS
COAL,
No. 935 North NINTH Street,
Above Poplar, East Side. 62

JAMES O'BRIEN,
DEALER IN
LEHIGH AND SCHUYLKILL COAL
BY THE CARGO OR SINGLE TON.
Yard, Broad Street, below Fitzwater.

Has constantly on hand a competent supply of the above superior Coal, suitable for family use, to which he calls the attention of his friends and the public generally.

Orders left at No. 205 South Fifth street, No. 32 South Seventeenth street, or through Despatch or Post Office, promptly attended to.

A SUPERIOR QUALITY OF BLACKSMITHS COAL. 7 6§

BENDER'S
COAL AND ICE DEPOT,
S. W. CORNER OF BROAD AND CALLOWHILL STREETS.

Offers the celebrated West Lehigh Coal from the Greenwood Colliery, Stove, Egg and Heater size $7·50; Nut at $6·50. Also, the very superior Schuylkill Coal, from the Reevesdale Colliery, Nut size $6 00. All other sizes $7 00.

All Coal warranted and taken back free of expense to the purchaser, if not as represented. Also, the Coal forfeited if not full weight. 2 10 6m

GOVERNMENT SALES.

SALE OF GOVERNMENT STEAMERS AND VESSEL EFFECTS.

DEPOT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
BALTIMORE, Md., July 11, 1866.

Will be sold at Baltimore, Maryland, on TUESDAY, July 24, 1866 at 10 o'clock A. M., at their anchorage, south side of basin, the following-named Vessels, together with all their Stores, Anchors, Boats, etc., belonging to them, now on board, viz.:—

THE "JOHN ADAMS."

Side-wheel double-end ferry boat of 474 tons; length on deck, 148 feet; breadth of beam, 32 feet; over all, 58 feet; depth of hold, 11 feet 2 inches; draft, 7 feet; has one low-pressure inclined engine; diameter of cylinder — inches; stroke of piston, 9 feet; well found in all her outfits; hull good as new, but slight repairs required to machinery.

THE "ACHILLES."

Side-wheel steamer of 325 tons; length on deck, 160 feet; breadth of beam, 24 feet; over all, 46 feet; depth of hold, 8 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 51 inches; stroke of piston 10 feet; in good running order, with stores on board.

THE "MAYFLOWER."

Side-wheel steamer of about 400 tons; length on deck, 164 feet; breadth of beam, 23 feet; over all, 44 feet; depth of hold, 6 feet; draft, 5 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 38 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "ISLAND CITY,"

Side-wheel steamer of 198 tons; length on deck, 158 feet; breadth of beam, 22 feet; over all, 35 feet; depth of hold, 5 feet; draft, 3 feet; has one low-pressure beam engine; diameter of cylinder, 33 inches; stroke of piston, 8 feet; rebuilt in Baltimore in 1864; in running order, with stores on board.

THE "JOHN S. IDE,"

Screw steamer of 185 tons; length on deck, 135 feet; breadth of beam, 22½ feet; depth of hold, 7 feet; draft, 4 feet 3 inches; has one high-pressure engine; diameter of cylinder, 24 inches; stroke of piston 2 feet; capacity of cargo about 1800 barrels; in fine condition, and well found in all her outfits.

The above vessels are admirably adapted for light freights and from their drawing but little water are fine market boats now only sold for want of further use by the Government.

Terms—Cash in Government funds, on the day of sale.

By order of the Quartermaster-General
G. W. BRADLEY,
7 13 9t Col. and Chief Q. M. Mid. Mil. Dep't.

PROPOSALS FOR ENGRAVINGS OF THE ILLUSTRATIONS ACCOMPANYING THE REPORT OF THE COMMISSIONER OF PATENTS FOR THE YEAR 1866.

OFFICE SUPERINTENDENT PUBLIC PRINTING,
WASHINGTON, July 6, 1866.

Sealed Proposals will be received at this office until THURSDAY, the 19th day of July, 1866, at 12 o'clock, for furnishing one set of electrotype pages of the Illustrations of Machinery, etc., accompanying the Report of the Commissioner of Patents for the year 1866, with the name and address of the patentee, and the character and date of the patent on each illustration.

The drawings will be furnished on paper to the contractor, who must arrange them into pages in numerical order, as nearly as is consistent with neatness and compactness; and the execution of the work must be fully equal to that furnished for the published report for 1862, which has been adopted as the standard for the present volume. The plates are to be delivered at this office free of cost for transportation, and subject to the approval or rejection of the Superintendent of Public Printing. Bond and approved security will be required for the faithful performance of the contract.

The work will comprise about five thousand illustrations, making over seven hundred pages, measuring 4½ by 8 inches. Bidders are required to propose for the work *by the illustration*, with the understanding that, when more than one *figure* is required to illustrate an invention or design (as is sometimes the case), the whole number of figures will be estimated and paid for as a single illustration.

Awards will be made "to the lowest and best bidder for the interest of the Government, due regard being paid to the execution of the work" under the direction of the Joint Committee on Printing, who reserve the right to cause any bidder to furnish a specimen plate of a design to be given him, with proof that it was made in the establishment of that bidder, and that he possesses the necessary facilities for the prompt and proper execution of the work.

Any further information that may be required will be furnished upon application to this office, or to the Commissioner of Patents.

Proposals will be addressed to "The Joint Committee on Printing," Washington, D. C., care of the undersigned, and indorsed on the envelope, "Proposals for Patent Office Report."

JOHN D. DEFREES,
7 9mw15t] Superintendent of the Public Printing.

SALE OF MACHINERY, ETC.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF YARDS AND DOCKS,
WASHINGTON, June 16 1866.

Will be sold at Public Auction at the Navy Yard, NORFOLK, on FRIDAY, the 3d day of August next, the following articles, viz.:—

Twenty-one Rollers of Rolling Mill.
Seven Nail Machines.
One Guide Mill (complete) 38 Rollers.
Two bundles Saws for Slotting Screws.
Two Machines for Slotting Screws.
Seven Machines for Cutting Threads.
Four Oil Retainers.
Two Oil Press Rollers.
Eight pieces Iron Shafting.
Six sets Couplings for Shafting.
Lot of Taps and Dies for Gas Fitting.
One box Lacings (leather).
Three Boxes Belting.
One Gun-screw Machine.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 164 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 6 inches wide, 141 pounds.
One piece Leather Belting, 20 inches wide, 224 pounds.
Two rolls Gum Packing.
Six bars Octagon Steel (cast).

Sale to commence at 11 o'clock A. M.

Terms—Cash, in Government funds; and all articles to be removed from the yard within ten days from day of sale.

By order of Navy Department
JOSEPH SMITH,
6 19tuth13t Chief Bureau Yards and Docks.

CLOTHING DEPOT, SCHUYLKILL ARSENAL.

OFFICE EXECUTIVE AND INSPECTING OFFICER,
PHILADELPHIA, July 11, 1866.

SALE OF DAMAGED BLANKETS.

Will be sold at Public Auction, on account of the United States, at the Schuylkill Arsenal, Gray's Ferry road, Philadelphia, Pa., on SATURDAY, July 21, 1866, commencing at 10 o'clock A. M.:—

(3000) THREE THOUSAND WOOLEN BLANKETS (DAMAGED).

Samples of the same can be seen upon application at the Schuylkill Arsenal, or at the office of Messrs. M. Thomas & Sons, Auctioneers, Nos. 139 and 141 South Fourth street, Philadelphia.

Terms of sale—Cash, Government funds.

Purchasers must remove the property within five days after date of purchase.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-General U. S. Army.
HENRY W. JANES,
Brevet Major, A. Q. M. United States Army,
7 11 9t Executive and Inspecting Officer.

FLAGS, FIREWORKS, &c.

FIREWORKS!
FIREWORKS!
GREAT CENTRAL DEPOT
For Pyrotechnics of all Kinds,

Suitable for city retail trade, and also a large assortment for Private Exhibitions.

Gentlemen getting up private displays are especially requested to call.

JOSEPH E. SMILEY,
6 30 No. 23 South FRONT Street.

OILS
FOR ALL KINDS OF
MACHINERY,

Warranted not to gum or chill in the coldest weather, at about one third the price of lard oil. Having obtained the sole agency for what has been pronounced by all who have given a trial to be the best lubricating oil in use, not excepting the best sperm or lard oils, we feel warranted in making the following offer to any party who wishes to give our oil a trial:—We, if the oil does not prove satisfactory, will take it back and return the money, if paid, and make no charge for the quantity (not exceeding five gallons) used to test it, and will also pay the cost of transportation both ways.

J. C. MOORE & CO., Sole Agents,
6 21 1m No. 56 N. SECOND Street, above Arch.

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[*Additional City Intelligence see Fifth Page.*]

What the Heat did Yesterday.—The effects of the sun yesterday were more disastrous than on any previous day. Nineteen cases of sunstroke in all are reported, ten of them having proved fatal.

The following is a list of the sufferers:—An unknown white man, aged about thirty years, died at the Sixth Ward Station yesterday, from the effects of the heat. He was 5 feet 8 inches high, had brown hair, moustache and goatee, and was dressed in dark pantaloons, knit jacket, and striped shirt.

Julia Liedenback was overcome by the heat yesterday, at Fifth and Cresson streets, and was removed to her residence, at No. 815 Franklin street.

Charles Dumpsy, forty years old, died at Shackamaxon street wharf yesterday, from sunstroke. He resided at No. 141 Richmond street.

A woman who applied for lodgings at the First District Station yesterday, died soon after. She was about fifty years old.

Bernard Malone, residing at No. 1329 Palethorp street, died from sunstroke yesterday afternoon.

A woman was found dead at the corner of Barney avenue and Shoemaker street, Fifteenth Ward, supposed to be from the heat.

An unknown woman, about fifty-five years old, was taken to the Fifteenth Ward station in an insensible condition from the heat. She was removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital.

Yesterday afternoon, at 4 o'clock, John Dolan was sunstruck at Sixteenth and Arch streets, and removed to his residence, No. 1414 Race street.

Neill McDermott died suddenly yesterday about 11 o'clock, and was removed to his residence, No. 612 North Front street.

An unknown woman died from the effects of the heat yesterday at the Fourteenth Ward Station House.

The following were admitted into the Pennsylvania hospital:—

James Cluny, eighty-four years old, was overcome by the heat while in the street yesterday, and was removed to the hospital. He was in a fair way of recovery last evening. His residence is back of No. 734 Fitzwater street.

James Gorman, twenty-three years old, a drayman was sunstruck yesterday afternoon, and soon afterward died from the effects of it, at the hospital.

Catharine Neely was overcome with the heat at Fifth and Prune streets, and removed to the Pennsylvania Hospital. She is in a dangerous condition.

A lad, name unknown, was removed to the Hospital from the barque *Grace*, of Bremen, while laboring under the effects of sunstroke. His recovery was considered doubtful.

Mrs. Reuben Jackson was overcome by the heat in the upper part of the city, and was removed to her residence, No. 1542 North Tenth street.

Mrs. Elizabeth Ringgold, seventy years old, was overcome in the street, and removed to her residence, No. 4 Green street.

Conspiracy Case.—Daniel W. Felt was charged, on the oath of B. L. Gear, yesterday, with conspiring with two men named Davis and Hancock to cheat and defraud him of the sum of $250, and by reason of said conspiracy cheating him out of said sum. An advertisement appeared in a paper some time ago, for a partner. Mr. Gear called at the place designated. Mr. Davis informed him that he wanted a partner in the real estate and messenger help company. He then introduced him to Mr. Felt, a clerk. An agreement was made, and the money required ($250) was paid to Davis in presence of the accused and Hancock. The following day Mr. Gear called for the purpose of taking part in the business, when he was informed by Felt and Hancock that Mr. Davis had left the city, and that they were the partners, and did not recognize him (Mr. Gear) as having anything to do with the business. Felt was held in $1000 bail for trial.

Base Ball at Cape Island.—To-morrow afternoon the champion Athletics will play, on Congress Hall lawn, Cape Island, a match game of base ball with a picked nine selected from the best players belonging to several clubs in this city. The arrangements are for the Athletics to leave in the 9 A. M. train to-morrow, and play in the afternoon, to be followed by a grand hop in the evening, arranged by J. F. Cake, Esq., and which will be under the personal supervision of Mark Hassler, Esq. On Friday morning the players will play a farewell game, and in the afternoon will take the train for home. The match has been arranged by J. F. Cake, Esq., at the solicitation of the guests at Congress Hall and other sojourners at the Island.

Fire.—Last evening a fire broke out in the fourth story of the extensive drug warehouse of Messrs. Stretch, Bennett & Co., No. 609 Market street. It is not known how it originated, and it is somewhat of a mystery. The store had been closed for several hours, and there had not been any fire in the apartment in which the flames were first discovered for a long time. The fire was soon extinguished, and but little damage was done by it, but the entire building was flooded, and the loss by water must be very heavy. The stock is valued at about $30,000. Whatever the damage may be, it is fully covered by insurance.

The City Treasury.—During the past week the sum of $54,530·81 was paid into the City Treasury. Of this amount, $32,787·06 was from taxes of 1866; from water rents, $2287·20, and from Board of Health, $2993·79. The Treasurer paid out during the same period, $296,975·05, of which $164,857·14 was for interest on City loan; $17,309 to pay matured loans; $53,327·48 on school warrants, and the balance to the various departments.

The Pier House.—This is the name of a most delightful summer resort situated at Port Penn, Delaware. The bathing, fishing, and gunning cannot be surpassed, while the hospitable proprietor, Mr. Jonathan Draper, is one of the few that can "keep a hotel." As the terms are moderate, the table sumptuous, the situation delightful and health-inspiring, we commend the Pier House and its proprietor, Jonathan Draper, to our citizens.

Violating the Sunday Law.—Henry Snooks, who keeps a liquor mill on Race street, above Eleventh, had a hearing before Alderman Hurley yesterday morning on the charge of selling liquor on Sunday without a license, and violating the Sunday law. He was also charged with selling liquor to an inebriate after having been forbidden. He was held to answer in the sum of $1200 bail.

Runaway and Accident.—Yesterday afternoon, the horses attached to a light wagon took fright at Germantown avenue and Norris street, and dashed off at full speed. At Berks street the wagon was overturned, and the driver thrown out and severely injured. His name could not be ascertained.

Tax Receipts.—The extreme hot weather has had the effect of reducing the receipts from taxes. The amount paid at present will scarcely reach $2000 per day. All persons who desire to be kept from the list of delinquents would do well to settle their bills while a discount is allowed.

Monthly Exhibition.—The monthly exhibition of the Pennsylvania Horticultural Society was held last evening. In consequence of the extreme heat, the exhibition was very slimly attended. The gentlemen composing the committee, as well as the gardeners and audience, had a warm time of it.

Found Drowned.—An unknown man was found drowned yesterday afternoon, near the United States Arsenal. The Coroner was sent for.

—The London papers announce the birth of a daughter to Sir James Duke, June 18. Sir James is seventy-three years of age, and he had one child, also a daughter, who was born two years ago. He was not married until he was in his 70th year—and has friends.

MATTERS OVER THE RIVER.

Centenary Observances.—The observance of the centenary of Methodism in America is being carried out in a proper degree throughout West and South Jersey. On Saturday and Sunday next the Methodist congregation at Absecum, Atlantic county, will hold theirs, and Bishop Scott will be present on the occasion and preach both days. Addresses will also be made on the past history and the present and future prospects of the cause. Arrangements have been made for a large attendance and an interesting occasion.

New Line of Steamboats.—It has been ascertained by experiment that the Mullicas or Batisto river is sufficiently deep for steamboat navigation, and efforts will be at once commenced to establish communication between Egg Harbor City and New York. A few days since the steamboat *Fountain* made a trip of inspection, and the results arrived at were perfectly satisfactory. The people of Egg Harbor City have also determined to build a railroad from the Camden and Atlantic track to the river, a distance of about five miles, having already obtained a charter for constructing said road.

The Grape Rot.—It is asserted that the rot has already made its appearance in the grape vineyards in many parts of South Jersey, and at Hammonton the fruit is almost ruined. The rot is more extensive than last year, and attacks all varieties of grapes alike. Hundreds of bushels, it is alleged, will be destroyed by this disease among the vineyards.

Portland Sufferers.—Measures are being taken to hold a meeting in Camden to raise a sum of money to aid the unfortunate sufferers by the late fire at Portland. This is an object of real philanthropy, and should receive liberal aid. The citizens of Camden will, no doubt, not be behind other places in their appropriations.

Temperance Meeting.—The Grand Division of the Sons of Temperance of Atlantic county will hold their next quarterly meeting at Hammonton, on Wednesday next. The cause is advancing quite favorably in that county, although it has much to contend against.

AUCTION SALES.

NOTICE.

I, JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee in a certain Indenture of Mortgage of the property hereinafter described executed by the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad Company to me, as Mortgagee in Trust, to secure the payment of the principal and interest of bonds of said Company to the amount of $225,000, which Mortgage is dated the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, and recorded in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Blair, on the 18th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book A, pages 563-4-5-6-7 and 8, and in the office for recording deeds, etc., in and for the county of Centre, on the 12th day of May, A. D. 1859, in mortgage book E, page 176, etc., do hereby give notice that default having been made for more than ninety days in the payment of the interest due and demanded on the said bonds, I will, in pursuance of the written request to me directed of the holders of more than $50,000 in amount of the said bonds, and by virtue of the power conferred upon me in that respect by the said mortgage, expose to public sale and sell to the highest and best bidder by M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers, at the PHILADELPHIA EXCHANGE, in the city of Philadelphia, on Thursday, the 27th day of September, A. D. 1866, upon the terms and conditions hereinafter stated, the whole of the said mortgaged premises, viz.:—

The whole of that section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad from the point of intersection with the Tyrone and Lock Haven Railroad, near Tyrone, Blair county, Pennsylvania, to Philipsburg, Centre county, Pennsylvania, as the same is now constructed, together with all and singular the railways, rails, bridges, fences, privileges, rights, and all real property of every description acquired by and belonging to said Company, and all the tolls, income, issues, and profits to be derived and to arise from the same, and all the lands used and occupied for railways, depots, or stations between said points, with all the buildings standing thereon or procured therefor.

AND GENERALLY

All the lands, railways, rails, bridges, culverts, trestleworks, tool-houses, coal-houses, wharves, fences, rights of way, workshops, machinery, stations, depots, depot grounds, works, masonry, and other superstructure, real estate, buildings, and improvements of whatever nature or kind appertaining or belonging to the above-mentioned property, and to the said section of said Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, and owned by said Company in connection therewith.

The said section of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad, extending from the intersection of the Tyrone and Clearfield Railroad with the railroad formerly belonging to the Tyrone and Lockhaven Railroad Company, but now to the Bald Eagle Valley Railroad Company, is about 20 miles in length.

TERMS OF SALE.

$10,000 of the purchase money to be paid in cash when the property is struck off, and the balance within 20 days thereafter.

PAYMENT on account of the said balance of purchase money, to the extent of the dividend thereof payable on the bonds secured by the said mortgage and the matured coupons of the said bonds, may be made in the said bonds or coupons; and if the dividend is less than the actual sum due upon the said bonds or coupons, the holders may retain possession of the said bonds and coupons on receipting to the said Trustee for the said dividend and endorsing payment of the same on the said bonds or coupons.

Upon the purchase money being paid as aforesaid, the Trustee will execute and deliver a deed of conveyance of the premises to the purchaser or purchasers in pursuance of the power conferred upon him by the said mortgage.

Any further information in respect to said sale, or premises, may be had upon application to the undersigned Trustee, at the office of the Pennsylvania Railroad Company, No. 238 S. Third street, Philadelphia.

JOHN EDGAR THOMSON, Trustee,
No. 238 S. THIRD Street.
M. THOMAS & SONS, Auctioneers,
5 21 mf4m Nos. 139 and 141 S. FOURTH Street.

TRUSSES, SUPPORTERS, ETC.

PHILADELPHIA SURGEONS' BANDAGE INSTITUTE, No. 14 N. NINTH Street, above Market.—B. C. EVERETT, after thirty years' practical experience, guarantees the skilful adjustment of his Premium Patent Graduating Pressure Truss, and a variety of others. Supporters, Elastic Stockings, Shoulder Braces, Crutches, Suspensories, etc. Ladies' apartments conducted by a Lady. 528§

DYEING, SCOURING, ETC.

FRENCH STEAM SCOURING

ESTABLISHMENT,

No. 510 RACE Street.

We beg leave to draw your particular attention to our new French Steam Scouring Establishment, the first and only one of its kind in this city. We do not dye, but by a chemical process restore Ladies', Gentlemen's, and Children's Garments to their original states, without injuring them in the least, while great experience and the best machinery from France enable us to warrant perfect satisfaction to all who may favor us with their patronage. LADIES' DRESSES, of every description, with or without Trimmings, are cleaned and finished without being taken apart, whether the color is genuine or not.

Opera Cloaks and Mantillas, Curtains, Table Covers, Carpets, Velvet Ribbons, Kid Gloves, etc., cleaned and refinished in the best manner. Gentlemen's Summer and Winter Clothing cleaned to perfection without injury to the stuff. Also Flags and Banners. All kinds of stains removed without cleaning the whole. All orders are executed under our immediate supervision, and satisfaction guaranteed in every instance. A call and examination of our process is respectfully solicited.

ALBEDYLL & MARX,
12mths No. 510 RACE Street.

ESTABLISHED 1795.

A. S. ROBINSON,

French Plate Looking-Glasses,

ENGRAVINGS, PAINTINGS, DRAWINGS, ETC.

Manufacturer of all kinds of

Looking-Glass, Portrait, and Picture Frames to Order.

No. 910 CHESNUT STREET,

THIRD DOOR ABOVE THE CONTINENTAL,

PHILADELPHIA. 3 15§

MONUMENTS, TOMBS,

GRAVE-STONES, Etc.

Just completed, a beautiful variety of
ITALIAN MARBLE MONUMENTS,
TOMBS AND GRAVE-STONES.
Will be sold cheap for cash.
Work sent to any part of the United States.

HENRY S. TARR,
MARBLE WORKS,
1 4 wfm§ No. 710 GREEN Street, Philadelphia.

AMUSEMENTS.

RISLEY'S CONTINENTAL NEWS EXCHANGE.
Choice Seats to all places of Amusement may be had up to 6½ o'clock any evening. 1 31 ly

GRAND NATIONAL CONCERT

FOR THE BENEFIT OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS'

NATIONAL ORPHANS' HOME FUND,

UNDER AUSPICES OF THE

SOLDIERS' AND SAILORS' UNION

WASHINGTON, D. C.,

AT GROVER'S THEATRE,

On Thursday Evening, August 2, 1866

300,000 tickets will be sold at $1 each—75,000 presents awarded, valued at $250,000! $25,000 of the profits to be given to the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans Home Fund, $2,500 to the Washington Male and Female Orphan Asylum, the balance, after deducting expenses, to be paid to the Treasurer of the Soldiers' and Sailors' Union, of Washington, D. C.

TICKETS CAN BE OBTAINED AT THE OFFICE OF WILLIAM E. OWENS, NO. 327 CHESNUT STREET; ALSO, SENT TO ANY POST OFFICE IN THE COUNTRY PROMPTLY BY MAIL.

LIST OF PRESENTS TO BE AWARDED:

1 Three-story Brick Residence, H street, between Sixth and Seventh	$8,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Second street, near E	10,000
1 Three-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	8,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
1 Two-story Brick Residence, Tenth street, between M and N	5,000
2 Fine City Lots, on Seventh street, north	4,000
1 Splendid Carriage, Horses, and Harness, complete	4,000
1 Splendid Diamond Ring	2,000
1 Set Diamonds, complete (Pin, Ear-rings and Rings)	1,000
1 Grand Piano (Steinway's)	1,500
1 Solid Silver Tea Set	1,000
10 Grand Pianos, $600 each	6,000
10 Grand Pianos, $500 each	5,000
100 Gents' Gold Watches, 200 each	20,000
50 Ladies' Gold Watches, $125 each	6,250
5 Grand Melodeons, $200 each	1,000
80 American Case Silver Watches, $75 each	6,000
75 Hunting Case Silver Watches $40 each	3,000
50 Diamond Rings, $100 to $200 each	7,500
25 Diamond Pins, $100 each	2,500
40 Sewing Machines, $100 each	4,000
20 Sewing Machines, $75 each	1,500
20 Silver-plated Tea Sets, $75 each	1,500
50 Silver Castors $25 each	1,250
5,000 Clocks, Albums, Jewelry, etc., $6 to $10 each	41,000
10,000 Tea and Table Spoons, etc., $2 to $5 each	25,000
10,000 Gold Pens, Sleeve Buttons, etc., $1 to $3 each	14,000
49,453 Books, Cutlery, Engravings etc., $1 to $10 each	50,000
Total	$250,000

The awards will be made after the concert on the stage of the theatre, where three thousand persons can witness it. A committee will be appointed by the audience to superintend the same.

Printed lists of awards will be published and supplied to agents and ticket holders. Parties having tickets will retain them until after the awards are made, and if their numbers appear on the list they will forward their tickets immediately, with full directions as to the shipping of goods or deeds for the property. Tickets for sale at all the principal hotels, book and music stores in the city, and at the headquarters in the mammoth fair building for the benefit of the Soldiers' and Sailors' National Orphans' Home fund, corner of Seventh street and Pennsylvania avenue, Washington, D. C.

The Directors appeal to the liberality of the people to give this enterprise their kind support, and thereby assist in relieving the wants of the orphans of our fallen comrades.

MANAGING DIRECTORS.
Major H. A. HALL,
President Soldiers' and Sailors' Union,
Colonel CHARLES E. CAPEHART,
Major M. H. ALBERGER,
WILLIAM S. MORSE.
TREASURER.
J. B. HUTCHINSON, Esq.,
Cashier National Bank of the Metropolis.

All persons favorably disposed are requested to act as agents, but no commissions will be allowed.

Money should in all cases be sent by Post Office order, draft, express, or registered letters.

In every case send the name and Post Office address, county and State of each separate subscription and inclose stamp. All orders for tickets must be addressed to

WILLIAM S. MORSE,
Secretary Soldiers' and Sailors' National Concert,
Washington, D. C.,
Lock Box No. 32.

Tickets also for sale by
F. NOLENS & CO.,
General Agents,
No. 210 West FOURTH Street,
P. O. Box 655. Wilmington, Delaware.

TREASURY DEPARTMENT, OFFICE OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
WASHINGTON, June 27, 1866.

Whereas H. A. Hall and others, as "Managing Directors" of the "Grand National Concert," to be held in Washington, D. C., on the 2d of August next, have made due application to L. Clephan, Collector of Internal Revenue for the Collection District of the District of Columbia, for permission to hold a lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise, and presented to him satisfactory evidence that the proceeds of said lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise will be devoted to charitable uses, permission is hereby granted to such "Managing Directors" to hold such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise free from any charge, whether from tax or license, in respect to such lottery, raffle, or gift enterprise.

E. A. ROLLINS,
Commissioner.

Refer, by permission, to
Major-General Winfield S. Hancock, U. S. A.
General Robert C. Schenck, M. C., Ohio.
General Halbert E. Paine, M. C., Wis.
General John H. Ketcham, M. C., N. Y.
General James G. Blunt, Kansas.
General J. N. Hendrick, Iowa.
General D. C. McCallum, D. C.
General O. V. Dayton, N. Y.
Hon. Thomas W. Ferry, M. C., Mich.
Hon. George Lawrence, M. C., Penna.
D. C. Forney, Esq., D. C.
Major J. E. Dougherty, N. Y.
Hon. Richard Wallach, Mayor of Washington, D. C.
Hon. William D. Kelley, M. C., Penna.
Hon. Kellian V. Whaley, M. C., West Va.
Hon. Eben C. Ingersoll, M. C., Ill.
Hon. Henry C. Deming, M. C., Conn.
Hon. A. H. Laflin, M. C., N. Y.
Hon. Leonard Myers, M. C., Penna.
Hon. William A. Newell, M. C., N. J.
Hon. George W. Julian, M. C., Ind.
Hon. Stephen F. Wilson, M. C., Penna.
Hon. J. B. Grinnell, M. C., Iowa.
Major G. M. Van Buren, N. Y. 6 23 1m

WALNUT STREET THEATRE.—Owing to the sudden illness of Miss EFFIE GERMON, by which she is disabled from assuming her popular *role* of "Aladdin," as announced, for the remaining nights of this week, the management are reluctantly compelled to announce that since no adequate representative in this particular character is available, the Theatre will necessarily be closed for four nights.

VALER'S (LATE MILLER'S) WINTER GARDEN—Nos. 720—726 VINE Street.
GRAND INSTRUMENTAL CONCERTS NIGHTLY,
By two large and efficient Orchestras.
TO-NIGHT,
And EVERY NIGHT, in connexion with our
EXCELSIOR STRING BAND,
a Brass Band, comprising the best Artists in the city will perform.
OPEN FOR THE SEASON.
Our spacious Summer Garden, artistically laid out with Shrubbery, Fountains, etc.
IN THE LADIES' SALOON,
Especially set apart for FAMILIES, the best of Creams and other Refreshments will be served. 6-16§

GYMNASIUM

FOR LADIES, GENTLEMEN, AND CHILDREN,
N. E. CORNER OF NINTH AND ARCH STREETS.
OPEN EVERY DAY AND EVENING,
ALL SUMMER.

Bodily exercise imparts health and strength, the best preventive against sickness of the coming summer.
5 24 3m Professors HILLEBRAND & LEWIS.

THE PIANOS WHICH WE MANUFACTURE recommend themselves. We promise to our patrons clear beautiful tones, elegant workmanship, durability, and reasonable prices, combined with a full guarantee. For sale only at No. 1017 WALNUT Street.
5 28§ UNION PIANO MANUFACTURING CO.

INSURANCE COMPANIES.

THE PROVIDENT LIFE AND TRUST COMPANY,
OF PHILADELPHIA.

Incorporated by the State of Pennsylvania, Third Month 22d, 1865. INSURES LIVES, ALLOWS INTEREST ON DEPOSITS, and GRANTS ANNUITIES.

CAPITAL, $150,000.

DIRECTORS.

Samuel R. Shipley,	Richard Cadbury,
Jeremiah Hacker,	Henry Haines,
Joshua H. Morris,	T. Wistar Brown,
Richard Wood,	William C. Longstreth,

Charles F. Coffin.
SAMUEL R. SHIPLEY, President.
ROWLAND PARRY, Actuary. 7 28§
OFFICE No. 111 S. FOURTH STREET.

INSURANCE COMPANIES

DELAWARE MUTUAL SAFETY INSURANCE COMPANY,
INCORPORATED BY THE LEGISLATURE OF PENNSYLVANIA, 1835.
OFFICE, S. E. CORNER THIRD AND WALNUT STREETS, PHILADELPHIA.

MARINE INSURANCES
ON VESSELS, CARGO, FREIGHT, } To all parts of the world.
INLAND INSURANCES
On Goods by River, Canal, Lake and Land Carriage to all parts of the Union.
FIRE INSURANCES
On Merchandise generally.
On Stores, Dwelling Houses, etc.

ASSETS OF THE COMPANY
November 1, 1865.

$100,000	United States 5 per cent. loan '71	$95,000 00
120,000	" " 6 " " '81	128,150 00
200,000	" " 7 3-10 per cent. loan Treasury Notes	94,375 00
100,000	State of Pennsylvania Five Per Cent Loan	90,555 00
54,000	State of Pennsylvania Six Per Cent. Loan	53,250 00
25,000	City of Philadelphia Six Per Cent. Loan	112,812 50
20,000	Pennsylvania Railroad First Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	20,000 00
25,000	Pennsylvania Railroad Second Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
25,000	Western Pennsylvania Railroad Mortgage Six Per Cent. Bonds	23,750 00
15,000	300 Shares Stock Germantown Gas Company, principal and interest guaranteed by the City of Philadelphia	13,537 50
7,150	143 Shares Stock Pennsylvania Railroad Company	8,580 00
5,000	100 Shares Stock North Pennsylvania Railroad Company	3,250 00
40,000	Deposit with United States Government, subject to ten days' call	40,000 00
30,000	State of Tennessee Five Per Cent. Loan	18,900 00
170,700	Loans on Bonds and Mortgage first liens on City Property	170,000 00
$1,036,850	Par. Market value	$996,560 00
	Real Estate	36,000 00
	Bills receivable for insurances made	21,013 37
	Balances due at Agencies:—Premiums on Marine Policies, Accrued Interest and other debts due the Company	40,511 44
	Scrip and Stock of sundry Insurance and other Companies, $1133. Estimated value	2,910 00
	Cash in Banks $55,956 89 Cash in Drawer 678 48	56,635 37
		$1,253,630 18

DIRECTORS.

Thomas C. Hand,	Samuel E. Stokes,
John C. Davis,	J. F. Peniston,
Edmund A. Souder,	Henry Sloan,
Theophilus Paulding,	William G. Boulton,
John R. Penrose,	Edward Darlington,
James Traquair,	H. Jones Brooke,
Henry C. Dallett, Jr.,	Edward Lafourcade,
James C. Hand,	Jacob P. Jones,
William C. Ludwig,	James B. McFarland,
Joseph H. Seal,	Joshua P. Eyre,
George C. Leiper,	Spencer McIlvain,
Hugh Craig,	J. B. Semple, Pittsburg,
Robert Burton,	A. B. Berger, Pittsburg,
John D. Taylor,	D. T. Morgan, Pittsburg.

THOMAS C. HAND, President.
JOHN C. DAVIS, Vice-President.
HENRY LYLBURN, Secretary. 1 18

NORTH AMERICAN TRANSIT INSURANCE COMPANY,

No. 133 South FOURTH Street

PHILADELPHIA.

Annual Policies issued against General Accidents all descriptions at exceedingly low rates.

Insurance effected for one year, in any sum from $10 to $10,000, at a premium of only one-half per cent., securing the full amount insured in case of death, and a compensation each week equal to the whole premium paid.

Short time Tickets for 1, 2, 3, 5, 7, or 10 days, or 1, 3, or 6 months, at 10 cents a day, insuring in the sum of $3000, or giving $15 per week if disabled, to be had at the General Office, No. 133 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or at the various Railroad Ticket offices. Be sure to purchase the tickets of the North American Transit Insurance Company.

For circulars and further information apply at the General Office, or of any of the authorized Agents of the Company.

LEWIS L. HOUPT, President.
JAMES M. CONRAD, Treasurer.
HENRY C. BROWN, Secretary.
JOHN C. BULLITT, Solicitor.
DIRECTORS.
L. L. Houpt, late of Pennsylvania Railroad Company.
M. Baird, of M. Baldwin & Co.'s.
Samuel C. Palmer, Cashier of Commercial Bank.
Richard Wood, No. 309 Market street.
James M. Conrad, No. 623 Market street.
J. E. Kingsley, Continental Hotel.
H. G. Leisenring, Nos. 237 and 239 Dock street.
Samuel Work, of Work, McCouch & Co.
George Martin, No. 322 Chesnut street. 1 3 10m

1829—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

FRANKLIN
FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY
OF
PHILADELPHIA.

Assets on January 1, 1866,

$2,506,851·96.

Capital	$400,000 00
Accrued Surplus	944,543 15
Premiums	1,162,308 81

UNSETTLED CLAIMS, $11,467 53. INCOME FOR 1866 $310,000.

LOSSES PAID SINCE **1829** *OVER*

$5,000,000.

Perpetual and Temporary Policies on Liberal Terms.

DIRECTORS.

Charles N. Bancker,	Edward C. Dale,
Tobias Wagner,	George Fales,
Samuel Grant,	Alfred Fitler,
George W. Richards,	Francis W. Lewis, M. D.
Isaac Lea,	Peter McCall.

CHARLES N. BANCKER, President.
EDWARD C. DALE, Vice-President.
JAS. W. McALLISTER, Secretary protem. 2 3 t123

GIRARD FIRE AND MARINE
INSURANCE COMPANY.

OFFICE, No. 415 WALNUT STREET, PHILADELPHIA.
CAPITAL PAID IN, IN CASH, $200,000.

This company continues to write on *Fire Risks only*. Its capital, with a good surplus, is safely invested.

701

Losses by fire have been promptly paid, and more than

$500,000

Disbursed on this account within the past few years.

For the present the office of this company will remain at

No. 415 WALNUT STREET,

But within a few months will remove to its OWN BUILDING

N. E. CORNER SEVENTH AND CHESNUT STREETS.

Then as now, we shall be happy to insure our patrons at such rates as are consistent with safety.

DIRECTORS.

THOMAS CRAVEN,	ALFRED S. GILLETT,
FURMAN SHEPPARD,	N. S. LAWRENCE,
THOS. MACKELLAR,	CHARLES I. DUPONT,
JOHN SUPPLEE,	HENRY F. KENNEY,
JOHN W. CLAGHORN,	JOSEPH KLAPP, M. D.
SILAS YERKES, JR.,	

THOMAS CRAVEN, President.
ALFRED S. GILLETT, V. President and Treasurer.
JAMES B. ALVORD, Secretary. 1 19§

PHŒNIX INSURANCE COMPANY OF PHILADELPHIA.

INCORPORATED 1804—CHARTER PERPETUAL.

No. 224 WALNUT Street, opposite the Exchange.

In addition to MARINE and INLAND INSURANCE this Company insures from loss or damage by FIRE, on liberal terms on buildings, merchandise, furniture, etc., for limited periods, and permanently on buildings, by deposit of premium.

The Company has been in active operation for more than SIXTY YEARS, during which all losses have been promptly adjusted and paid.

DIRECTORS.

John L. Hodge,	Lawrence Lewis, Jr.,
M. B. Mahoney,	David Lewis,
John T. Lewis,	Benjamin Etting,
William S. Grant,	Thomas H. Powers,
Robert W. Leaming,	A. R. McHenry,
D. Clark Wharton,	Edmond Castillon,
Samuel Wilcox,	Louis C. Norris.

JOHN R. WUCHERER, President.
SAMUEL WILCOX, Secretary. 4 1§

FIRE INSURANCE EXCLUSIVELY.—THE PENNSYLVANIA FIRE INSURANCE COMPANY—Incorporated 1825—Charter Perpetual—No. 510 WALNUT Street, opposite Independence Square.

This Company, favorably known to the community for over forty years, continue to insure against loss or damage by fire on Public or Private Buildings, either permanently or for a limited time. Also on Furniture, Stocks of Goods and Merchandise generally, on liberal terms.

Their Capital, together with a large Surplus Fund, is invested in the most careful manner, which enables them to offer to the insured an undoubted security in the case of loss.

DIRECTORS.

Daniel Smith, Jr.,	John Devereux,
Alexander Benson,	Thomas Smith,
Isaac Hazlehurst,	Henry Lewis,
Thomas Robins,	J. Gillingham Fell,

Daniel Haddock, Jr.
DANIEL SMITH, Jr., President.
WILLIAM G. CROWELL, Secretary. 3§

RAILROAD LINES.

READING RAILROAD.
GREAT TRUNK LINE,
FROM PHILADELPHIA TO THE INTERIOR OF PENNSYLVANIA, THE SCHUYLKILL, SUSQUEHANNA, CUMBERLAND AND WYOMING VALLEYS, THE NORTH, NORTHWEST, AND THE CANADAS.

SUMMER ARRANGEMENT OF PASSENGER TRAINS, June 4, 1866.

Leaving the Company's Depot, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets, Philadelphia, at the following hours:—

MORNING ACCOMMODATION.

At 7·30 A. M. for Reading and intermediate Stations.

MORNING EXPRESS.

At 8·15 A. M. for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Pinegrove, Tamaqua, Sunbury, Williamsport, Elmira, Rochester, Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Allentown, Wilkesbarre, Pittston, York, Carlisle, Chambersburg, Hagerstown, etc. etc.

This train connects at READING with East Pennsylvania Railroad trains for Allentown, etc., and the Lebanon Valley train for Harrisburg, etc.; at PORT CLINTON with Catawissa Railroad trains for Williamsburg, Lock Haven, Elmira, etc.; at HARRISBURG with Northern Central, Cumberland Valley, and Schuylkill and Susquehanna trains for Northumberland, Williamsport, York, Chambersburg, Pinegrove, etc.

AFTERNOON EXPRESS.

Leaves Philadelphia at 3·30 P. M., for Reading, Pottsville, Harrisburg, etc., connecting with Reading and Columbia Railroad trains for Columbia, etc.

READING ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 6·00 A. M., stopping at all way stations, arriving at Philadelphia at 8·55 A. M.

Returning, leaves Philadelphia at 5·00 P. M.; arrives in Reading at 7·55 P. M.

Trains for Philadelphia leave Harrisburg at 8·10 A. M. and Pottsville at 8·45 A. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 1·00 P. M. Afternoon trains leave Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M., Pottsville at 2·45 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia at 6·45 P. M.

HARRISBURG ACCOMMODATION.

Leaves Reading at 7·30 A. M. and Harrisburg at 4·10 P. M. Connecting at Reading with Afternoon Accommodation south, at 6·30 P. M., arriving in Philadelphia 9·10 P. M.

Market train, with passenger car attached, leaves Philadelphia at 12·45 noon for Reading and all way stations. Leaves Reading at 11·30 A. M. and Downingtown at 12·30 P. M., for Philadelphia and all way stations.

All the above trains run daily, Sundays excepted.

Sunday trains leave Pottsville at 8·00 A. M., and Philadelphia at 3·15 P. M. Leave Philadelphia for Reading at 8·00 A. M.; returning from Reading at 4·25 P. M.

CHESTER VALLEY RAILROAD.

Passengers for Downingtown and intermediate points take the 7·30 and 8·15 A. M. and 5·00 P. M. trains from Philadelphia, returning from Downingtown at 6·35 A. M. and 12·30 noon.

NEW YORK EXPRESS FOR PITTSBURG AND THE WEST.

Leaves New York at 9 A. M., and 8·00 P. M., passing Reading at 1·05 and 11·53 A. M. and 1·48 P. M., and connecting at Harrisburg with Pennsylvania and Northern Central Railroad express trains for Pittsburg, Chicago, Williamsport, Elmira, Baltimore, etc.

Returning, express train leaves Harrisburg on arrival of the Pennsylvania express from Pittsburg, at 3 and 5·25 A. M. and 9·15 P. M., passing Reading at 4·49 and 10·52 A. M., and 11·30 P. M., and arriving in New York at 10 A. M. and 2·45 P. M. Sleeping cars accompany these trains through between Jersey City and Pittsburg, without change.

A mail train for New York leaves Harrisburg at 2·10 P. M. Mail train for Harrisburg leaves New York at 12 M.

SCHUYLKILL VALLEY RAILROAD.

Trains leave Pottsville at 7 and 11·30 A. M., and 7·15 P. M., returning from Tamaqua at 7·35 A. M. and 1·40 and 4·15 P. M.

SCHUYLKILL AND SUSQUEHANNA RAILROAD.

Trains leave Auburn at 7·50 A. M. for Pinegrove and Harrisburg and 1·50 P. M. for Pinegrove and Tremont, returning from Harrisburg at 3·20 P. M., and from Tremont at 7·35 A. M. and 5·25 P. M.

TICKETS.

Through first-class tickets and emigrant tickets to all the principal points in the North and West and Canada.

The following tickets are obtainable only at the office of S. BRADFORD, Treasurer, No. 227 S. FOURTH Street, Philadelphia, or of G. A. NICOLLS, General Superintendent, Reading:—

COMMUTATION TICKETS.

At 25 per cent. discount, between any points desired, for families and firms.

MILEAGE TICKETS.

Good for 2000 miles, between all points, $52·50 each, for families and firms.

SEASON TICKETS.

For three, six, nine, or twelve months, for holders only, to all points, at reduced rates.

CLERGYMEN

Residing on the line of the road will be furnished cards entitling themselves and wives to tickets at half fare.

EXCURSION TICKETS

From Philadelphia to principal stations, good for Saturday, Sunday, and Monday, at reduced fare, to be had only at the Ticket Office, at THIRTEENTH and CALLOWHILL Streets.

FREIGHT.—Goods of all descriptions forwarded to all the above points from the Company's new Freight Depot, BROAD and WILLOW Streets.

FREIGHT TRAINS

Leave Philadelphia daily at 5·30 A. M., 12·45 noon, and 6 P. M., for Reading, Lebanon, Harrisburg, Pottsville, Port Clinton, and all points beyond.

MAILS

Close at the Philadelphia Post Office for all places on the road and its branches at 5 A. M., and for the principal stations only at 3·15 P. M. 8 15

PHILADELPHIA, GERMANTOWN, AND NORRISTOWN RAILROAD.

On and after WEDNESDAY, May 16, 1866,

FOR GERMANTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3·10, 3¾, 4, 5, 5¾, 6, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11, 12 P. M.

Leave Germantown 6, 7, 7½, 8, 8·20, 9, 10, 11, 12 A. M., 1, 2, 3, 4, 4½, 6, 6½, 7, 8, 9, 10, 11 P. M.

The 8·20 down train, and 3¾ and 5¾ up trains will not stop on the Germantown Branch.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 A. M., 2, 3, 5, 8, 10¾ P. M.

Leave Germantown 8 A. M., 1, 4, 6½, 9¾ P. M.

CHESNUT HILL RAILROAD.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8, 10, 12 A. M., 2, 3¾, 5¾, 7, and 11 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·10 minutes, 8, 9·40, 11·40 A. M., 1·40, 3·40, 5·40, 6·40, 8·40, and 10·40 minutes P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9·10 minutes A. M., 2, 5, and 8 P. M.

Leave Chesnut Hill 7·40 minutes A. M., 12·40, 6·40, and 9·25 minutes P. M.

FOR CONSHOHOCKEN AND NORRISTOWN.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05 minutes, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Norristown 5½, 7, 7·50, 9, 11 A. M., 1½, 4½, 6½ and 8 P. M.

The 5½ P. M. train will stop at School Lane, Wissahickon, Manayunk, Spring Mill, and Conshohocken only.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4 and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Norristown 7 A. M., 1, 5½, and 9 P. M.

FOR MANAYUNK.

Leave Philadelphia 6, 8·35 minutes, 11·05 A. M., 1½, 4½, 5½, 6½, 8·05, and 11½ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 6½, 7½, 8·20, 9½, 11½, A. M., 2, 5, 6½, 8½ P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Leave Philadelphia 9 A. M., 2½, 4, and 7¼ P. M.

Leave Manayunk 7½ A. M., 1½, 6, and 9½ P. M.

W. S. WILSON, General Superintendent,
Depot NINTH and GREEN Streets.

NORTH PENNSYLVANIA RAILROAD.—Depot THIRD Street, above Thompson.

For BETHLEHEM, DOYLESTOWN, MAUCH CHUNK, EASTON, WILLIAMSPORT, and WILKESBARRE.

At 7·30 A. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk, Hazleton, Williamsport, and Wilkesbarre.

At 3·30 P. M. (Express), for Bethlehem, Easton, etc., reaching Easton at 6·45 P. M.

At 5·15 P. M., for Bethlehem, Allentown, Mauch Chunk.

For Doylestown at 8·35 A. M., 2·30 and 4·15 P. M.

For Fort Washington at 10 A. M. and 11 P. M.

For Lansdale at 6·15 P. M.

White cars of the Second and Third Streets Line City Passenger Cars run direct to the depot.

TRAINS FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Bethlehem at 6·25 A. M. and 12·25 Noon, and 5·15 P. M.

Leave Doylestown at 6·40 A. M., 3·15 and 5·30 P. M.

Leave Lansdale at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Fort Washington at 10·50 A. M., and 2·15 P. M.

ON SUNDAYS.

Philadelphia for Bethlehem at 9 A. M.

Philadelphia for Doylestown at 2·30 P. M.

Doylestown for Philadelphia at 7·20 A. M.

Bethlehem for Philadelphia at 4·30 P. M.

Through Tickets must be procured at the ticket offices, THIRD Street or BERKS Street.

5 21 ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

WEST JERSEY RAILROAD LINES, FROM foot of MARKET Street (Upper Ferry), commencing MONDAY, July 16, 1866. Leave Philadelphia as follows:—

For Cape May, 9 A. M., Mail; 2 P. M., Accommodation; 4 P. M., Fast Express.

For Bridgeton, Salem, and intermediate points, 8 A. M., and 3·30 P. M.

For Millville, and intermediate points, 8 A. M. and 2 P. M.

Woodbury Accommodation, 6 P. M.

RETURNING:

Leave Cape May at 6·30 A. M., Mail; 9 A. M., Fast Express; 5 P. M., Express.

Leave Bridgeton 7·15 A. M. and 3·50 P. M. Freight 6·30 P. M.

Leave Salem 7 A. M. and 3·15 P. M. Freight 5·45 P. M.

Leave Millville 6·55 A. M. and 6·38 P. M. Freight 11·03 A. M.

Freight will be received at Second Covered Wharf below Walnut street, from 7·00 A. M. until 5·00 P. M. That received before 9·00 A. M. will go through the same day.

Freight Delivery, No. 228 S. DELAWARE Avenue.
J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

The West Jersey Express Company will attend to all the usual branches of Express business. A Special Messenger accompanies each through train. Office No. 5 WALNUT Street, Philadelphia. 72

1866—PHILADELPHIA AND ERIE RAILROAD.—This great line traverses the Northern and Northwest Counties of Pennsylvania to the City of Erie on Lake Erie. It has been leased and is operated by the Pennsylvania Railroad Company.

TIME OF PASSENGER TRAINS AT PHILADELPHIA.

Arrive Eastward—Erie Mail Train, 7 A. M.; Erie Express Train, 1 P. M.

Leave Westward—Erie Mail, P. M.; Erie Express Train 12 M.

Passenger cars run through on the Erie Mail and Express trains both ways between Philadelphia and Erie.

NEW YORK CONNECTION.

Leave New York at 9 A. M., arrive at Erie 9·30 A. M.

Leave Erie at 4·45 P. M., arrive at New York 4·10 P. M.

Elegant Sleeping Cars on all the night trains.

For information respecting passenger business, apply at corner THIRTIETH and MARKET Streets, Phila.

And for freight business, of the Company's Agents, S. B. Kingston, Jr., corner Thirteenth and Market streets, Philadelphia; J. W. Reynolds, Erie; William Brown, Agent N. C. R. R., Baltimore.

H. H. HOUSTON, General Freight Agent, Phila.
H. W. GWINNER, General Ticket Agent, Phila.
A. L. TYLER, General Sup't, Williamsport.

RAILROAD LINES.

PHILADELPHIA, WILMINGTON, AND BALTIMORE RAILROAD.

TIME TABLE.

Commencing MONDAY, July 2, 1866. Trains will leave Depot corner of BROAD Street and WASHINGTON Avenue, as follows:—

Express train at 4·15 A. M. (Mondays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre de Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's and Stemmer's Run.

Way Mail Train at 8·15 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore, stopping at all regular stations between Philadelphia and Baltimore.

Delaware Railroad Train at 9 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Princess Anne, Milford, and intermediate stations.

Express Train at 11·45 A. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington.

Express Train at 3 P. M. (Sundays excepted), for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Claymont, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Edgewood, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express at 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Passengers by Boat from Baltimore for Fortress Monroe, Norfolk, City Point, and Richmond, will take the 11·45 A. M. train.

WILMINGTON ACCOMMODATION TRAINS,

Stopping at all Stations between Philadelphia and Wilmington.

Leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 12·30, 4·30, 6, and 11·30 P. M. The 4·30 P. M. train connects with Delaware Railroad for Harrington and intermediate stations.

Leave Wilmington at 6·30, 7·15, and 9·30 A. M., 4 and 6·30 P. M. The 7·15 A. M. train will not stop at stations between Chester and Philadelphia.

Trains for New Castle leave Philadelphia at 9 A. M., 4·30 and 6 P. M.

THROUGH TRAINS FROM BALTIMORE.

Leave Wilmington at 11 A. M., 4·36 and 10 P. M.

CHESTER FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Chester at 7·28, 7·55, 10·14 and 11·40 A. M., 4·43, 5·10, 7·26 and 10·36 P. M.

FROM BALTIMORE TO PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore 7·25 A. M., Way-mail, 9·20 A. M., Express, 1·10 P. M., Express, 6·35 P. M., Express, 8·25 P. M., Express.

TRAINS FOR BALTIMORE.

Leave Chester at 4·49 and 8·52 A. M., and 3·38 P. M.

Leave Wilmington at 5·23 and 9·33 A. M., and 4·15 P. M.

Freight Trains with Passenger Cars attached will leave as follows:—Wilmington for Perryville and intermediate stations at 6·15 P. M. Baltimore for Havre-de-Grace and intermediate stations at 4·45 P. M. Perryville for Wilmington and intermediate stations at 4·20 A. M., connecting at Wilmington with 7·15 A. M. train for Philadelphia.

SUNDAY TRAINS.

Express Train at 4·15 A. M., for Baltimore and Washington, stopping at Chester, Wilmington, Newark, Elkton, Northeast, Perryville, Havre-de-Grace, Aberdeen, Perryman's, Magnolia, Chase's, and Stemmer's Run.

Night Express 11 P. M., for Baltimore and Washington.

Accommodation Train at 11·30 P. M. for Wilmington and intermediate stations.

BALTIMORE FOR PHILADELPHIA.

Leave Baltimore at 8·25 P. M., stopping at Havre-de-Grace, Perryville, and Wilmington. Also stops at Elkton and Newark (to take passengers for Philadelphia and leave passengers from Washington or Baltimore) and Chester to leave passengers from Baltimore or Washington.

Accommodation Train from Wilmington for Philadelphia and intermediate stations at 6·00 P. M.

4 16 H. F. KENNEY, Superintendent.

FOR NEW YORK.—THE CAMDEN AND Amboy and Philadelphia and Trenton Railroad Company's Lines.

FROM PHILADELPHIA TO NEW YORK

and Way Places, from Walnut Street Wharf, will leave as follows, viz:—

	FARE
At 5 A. M., via Camden and Amboy, Accommodation	$2 25
At 8 A. M., via Camden and Jersey City Express	3 00
At 2 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Express	3 00
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation	2 25
At 6 P. M., via Camden and Amboy Accommodation, 2d class	1 60

At 8 A. M., 2 and 5 P. M., for Mount Holly, Ewansville, Pemberton, and Vincentown. At 5 A. M. and 2 P. M. for Freehold.

At 5 and 10 A. M., 12 M., 4, 5, 6, and 11·30, P. M., for Fish House, Palmyra, Riverton, Progress, Delanco, Beverly, Edgewater, Burlington, Florence, Bordentown, etc. The 10 A. M., and 4 P. M. lines run direct through to Trenton.

LINES FROM KENSINGTON DEPOT WILL LEAVE

At 11 A. M., 4·30, 6·45 P. M., and 2 P. M. (Night), via Kensington and Jersey City Express Lines, fare $3·00. The 6·45 P. M. Line will run daily. All others Sundays excepted.

At 7·30 and 11 A. M., 3, 3·30, 4·30, 5, and 6·45 P. M. and midnight for Bristol, Trenton, etc.

At 7 and 10·15 A. M., 12 M., 3, 4, 5, and 6 P. M., for Cornwell's, Torresdale, Holmesburg, Tacony, Wissinoming, Bridesburg, and Frankford, and at 10·15 A. M. for Bristol, Schenck's, Eddington, and 8 P. M. for Holmesburg and intermediate stations.

At 7·30 A. M. and 3·30 P. M. for Niagara Falls, Buffalo, Dunkirk, Canandaigua, Elmira, Ithaca, Owego, Rochester, Binghampton, Oswego, Syracuse, Great Bend, Montrose, Wilkesbarre, Scranton, Stroudsburg, Water Gap, Belvidere, Easton, Lambertville, Flemington, etc. The 3·30 P. M. Line connects direct with the train leaving Easton for Mauch Chunk, Allentown, Bethlehem, etc.

At 5 P. M. for Lambertville and intermediate stations.

June 1, 1866. WILLIAM H. GATZMER, Agent.

PENNSYLVANIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.—SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.

The Trains of the Pennsylvania Central Railroad leave the Depot, at Thirty-first and Market streets, which is reached by the cars of the Market Street Passenger Railway, running to and from the Depot. The last car leaves Front street about 30 minutes prior to the departure of each Train.

On Sundays—Cars leave Eleventh and Market streets 45 minutes before the departure of each Train.

Mann's Baggage Express will call for and deliver Baggage at the Depot. Orders left at the Office, No. 631 Chesnut street, will receive attention.

TRAINS LEAVE DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Mail Train	at 8·00 A. M.
Day Express	at 10·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 11·00 "
Fast Line and Erie Express¶	at 12·00 M.
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 2·30 P. M.
Lancaster Accommodation	at 4·00 "
Paoli Accommodation No. 2	at 5·00 "
Pittsburgh and Erie Mail *¶	at 9·00 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 10·00 "
Philadelphia Express†	at 11·10 "

TRAINS ARRIVE AT DEPOT, VIZ.:—

Cincinnati Express	at 12·40 A. M.
Philadelphia Express†	at 7·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 1	at 8·20 "
Columbia Train	at 9·00 "
Lancaster Train	at 12·40 P. M.
Fast Line	at 1·10 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 2	at 4·10 "
Day Express	at 5·50 "
Paoli Accommodation, No. 3	at 7·30 "
Harrisburg Accommodation	at 9·50 "

* Daily, except Saturday. † Daily. ‡ Daily, except Monday. All other trains daily except Sunday.

¶Running through from Philadelphia to Pittsburgh and Erie without change of cars.

Sunday Accommodation Trains for Paoli and intermediate stations leave Philadelphia at 9·00 A. M. and 7·00 P. M., returning leave Paoli at 6·50 A. M. and 4·50 P. M.

A TICKET OFFICE

Is located at No. 631 Chesnut street, where Tickets to all important points may be procured and full information given by JOHN C. ALLEN, Ticket Agent.

Also at Thirty-first and Market streets, on application to

THOMAS H. PARKE,
Ticket Agent at the Depot.

An Emigrant Train runs daily (except Sunday). For full particulars as to fare and accommodations, apply to

FRANCIS FUNK,
No. 137 DOCK Street.

The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will not assume any risk for Baggage, except for Wearing Apparel, and limit their responsibility to One Hundred Dollars in value. All Baggage exceeding that amount in value will be at the risk of the owner, unless taken by special contract. 3 12

FREIGHT LINES FOR NEW YORK AND all the Stations on the CAMDEN and AMBOY and connecting Railroads. INCREASED DESPATCH.

THE CAMDEN AND AMBOY RAILROAD AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY FREIGHT LINES for New York will leave WALNUT Street Wharf at 6 o'clock P. M. daily (Sundays excepted).

Freight must be delivered before 4¾ o'clock, to be forwarded the same day.

Returning, the above lines will leave New York at 12 noon and 4 and 5 P. M.

Freight for Trenton, Princeton, Kingston, New Brunswick, and all points on the Camden and Amboy Railroad; also, on the Belvidere, Delaware and Flemington, the New Jersey, the Freehold and Jamesburg, and the Burlington and Mount Holly Railroads, received and forwarded up to 1 P. M.

The Belvidere Delaware Railroad connects at Phillipsburg with the Lehigh Valley Railroad, and at Manunkachunk with all points on the Delaware, Lackawanna, and Western Railroad, forwarding to Syracuse, Buffalo, and other points in Western New York.

The New Jersey Railroad connects at Elizabeth with the New Jersey Central Railroad, and at Newark with the Morris and Essex Railroad.

A slip memorandum, specifying the marks and numbers, shippers, and consignees, must, in every instance, be sent with each load of goods, or no receipt will be given.

N. B.—Increased facilities have been made for the transportation of live stock. Drovers are invited to try the route. When stock is furnished in quantities of two carloads or more it will be delivered at the foot of Fortieth street, near the Drove Yard, or at Pier No. 1, North River, as the shippers may designate at the time of shipment.

For terms, or other information, apply to

WALTER FREEMAN, Freight Agent,
No. 226 S. DELAWARE Avenue, Philadelphia.

ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD.—On and after MONDAY, February 12, two daily trains will run between Washington and Lynchburg, connecting at Gordonsville with Virginia Central Railroad trains to and from Richmond as follows:—

MAIL TRAIN.

Leave Washington daily (Sunday excepted), at 6·45 A. M., and arrive at Lynchburg at 5·45 P. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 7 A. M. and arrive at Washington at 5·26 P. M.

EXPRESS TRAIN

Leave Washington daily (including Sunday) at 6·05 P. M. and arrive at Lynchburg at 6·00 A. M.

Leave Lynchburg at 6·30 P. M. and arrive at Washington at 6·10 A. M.

Both trains making close connections at Lynchburg for all points South and Southwest, and at Washington for North and Northwest.

First-class sleeping cars attached to the night trains.

The road is attractive, not only for its comfortable accommodations, but for the fact that it passes the now historic localities of Fairfax, Bull Run, Manassas, Bristoe, Catlett's, Rappahannock, Culpeper, Orange, and Gordonsville, places of imperishable interest in the popular mind.

Through tickets to all points South and Southwest may be had in Boston, New York, Philadelphia, and Baltimore, and at the offices of the road in Washington and Alexandria.

W. H. McCAFFERTY,
General Superintendent.

Evening Telegraph

Is published every afternoon (Sundays excepted) at No. 108 S. Third street. Price, Three Cents Per Copy (Double Sheet), or Eighteen Cents Per Week, payable to the Carrier, and mailed to Subscribers out of the city at Nine Dollars Per Annum; One Dollar and Fifty Cents for Two Months, invariably in advance for the period ordered.

To insure the Insertion of Advertisements in all of our Editions, they must be forwarded to our office not later than 10 o'clock each Morning.

WEDNESDAY, JULY 18, 1866.

PERSONS LEAVING THE CITY DURING THE SUMMER MONTHS, CAN HAVE THE EVENING TELEGRAPH MAILED TO THEIR ADDRESS. TERMS, 75 CENTS PER MONTH.

Sham Democracy Brought to the Test of Facts.

SOME statements are so audaciously false that they pass comparatively unnoticed and unchallenged on that very account. Both their authors and everybody else know them to be false. Of this character are the following from our Democratic contemporary:—

> "As long as the Democratic party held the reins of government the nation was united and prosperous, the people a band of brothers. The constitutional rights of the States were respected, their just functions admitted, and their reserved power unquestioned. From Maine to Texas the same principle was applied. The Democratic rule admitted no sectional or geographical division or distinction. The same Constitution that held the North in subjection, and guaranteed the rights of its humblest citizen, presided over the destinies of the South. No North, no South, no East, no West was a reality under a Democratic administration. Sectionalism was impossible while the Democratic party was in power."

It would be difficult to crowd a greater number of notorious falsehoods into an equal number of lines. We would like to ask our contemporary who "held the reins of government" when this Rebellion broke out? Who was in the Presidential chair? Who constituted the Cabinet? Who had a majority of the Senate? Who a controlling voice in the Supreme Court? The Democratic party was in full possession of every department of the Government. It was only by its dark-hearted treachery to the Union, and its thorough complicity with traitors, that the Rebellion was enabled to obtain such headway before Mr. LINCOLN and the Republican party assumed the "reins of government," that a terrible and bloody war was forced upon the country. Had the Democratic party been loyal the Rebellion would have been crushed in the bud; ay, had that party been loyal there would have been no Rebellion at all. *The Rebellion was itself a rebellion of the Democratic party.* That party had been beaten in the Presidential election of 1860, and straightway its leaders organized the Rebellion, and a Democratic administration allowed them to prosecute it unchecked until it had assumed such dimensions that a tremendous war or the overthrow of the Government was inevitable. This was the condition of affairs when the Democratic party, in the person of JAMES BUCHANAN, dropped the "reins of government" from its imbecile grasp, and the Republican party took them up. Hardly five years have passed since these events occurred, and yet this tool of the disunionists has the brazen effrontery to assert that "as long as the Democratic party held the reins of government the nation was united and prosperous, and the people a band of brothers!"

So, too, its assertion that "sectionalism was impossible while the Democratic party was in power," is notoriously, glaringly, unmitigatedly false. The Democratic party, during all the later years of its power, was essentially, emphatically, and entirely a sectional party. It lived, moved, and had its being in sectionalism. Its ideas were sectional; its policy was sectional; its aims were sectional; its administration of the Government was sectional. From the advent of FRANKLIN PIERCE to the departure of JAMES BUCHANAN, the Democratic party was nothing but a sectional pro-slavery party. It was the relentless foe, at all times and in all places, of every truly national idea. The only interests it pretended to conserve were the sectional interests of a mere handful of Southern slave holders—a miserable oligarchy of only some three hundred thousand out of thirty millions of people. To these sectional interests it bent all its energies. To build up this sectional power it prostituted all the departments of the Government. All our foreign ministers were pro-slavery fanatics, the toadies of foreign despots, and a reproach to our free institutions. Our domestic officers were the lackeys of the slave power. Devotion to pro-slavery sectionalism was a pre-requisite to advancement and position in the Democratic party. No man who failed to abase himself body and soul at the feet of the sectional slave power was tolerated in the Democratic party. It slaughtered MARTIN VAN BUREN because he would not eat dirt at its bidding. It pursued STEPHEN A. DOUGLAS to his grave with insatiable revenge, because he dared, on the Lecompton question, to follow the dictates of justice and the national good, rather than the wicked sectional demands of the slave power. The infamous sectionalism of slavery was all that the Democratic party lived for. In obedience to that it draggled the judicial ermine in the mire, and gave us the doctrines of atheistic barbarism from the highest tribunal in the land. In obedience to that, it trampled down the rights of the States, violated the trial by jury, offered bribes to Federal officers to send innocent men into hopeless bondage, and made the cities and fields of the North a vast hunting-ground where fiendish slave-catchers might hunt their human game!

These are facts—notorious, known of all men, a part of the common political history of the country; and yet this sectional, pro-slavery organ has the *audacity* to say that "sectionalism was impossible while the Democratic party was in power!" Does this impudent scribbler suppose that the people have all lost their memories? Or does he imagine that because he *writes* falsehoods an intelligent community believes them?

Vain work, all this. The Democratic party has written its record in the woes of the country. Every life lost, North and South, during the late Rebellion was a victim laid upon the altar of Democratic sectionalism. Every dollar of taxes beyond what we used to pay, is a contribution from our pockets to defray the expenses of Democratic sectionalism. All the perils of our past were due, and all the dangers of the present and the future are chargable, to this same fell source. Sectionalism, *sectionalism* of the worst kind, that of opposition to the grand and humane principles of our national life, still remains as the distinguishing characteristic of that false and hollow organization in our midst, which, while discarding all the *ideas*, hypocritically clings to the *name* of Democracy!

What Congress Has Done and Should Do.

AFTER a protracted session of nearly eight months, all the indications go to show that the sitting of Congress is rapidly nearing its close. Telegraph statements fix the 23d as the day for the adjournment *sine die*, but private advices lead us to expect that not until the 30th will the National Legislature cease to exist. When the Thirty-ninth Congress first met, it was universally recognized as one of the most able bodies that had met in the capital for years. It possessed more men of talent than any of its late predecessors, and reminded us rather of the earlier days of the republic than any of the recent political mobs who had met to make the nation's laws. But with all its ability it lacked culture, and many of its members, though giants in intellect, were but SAMSON unshorn and rugged. A vast amount of practical wisdom existed in its composition, and we naturally expected that speedy legislation which a turn of mind so essentially active as that of the leaders of its deliberations would cause. We feared rather tardy than premature progress in the work. Its course, however, has entirely belied our expectations. With a slow examination worthy of the great ends to be legislated for, it has carefully laid out its ground, reviewed every measure in all its bearings, devoted months to perfecting a plan of reconstruction, and has laid it before the people in a completed and wise form. The adversaries of its doctrines have accused it of doing nothing after months of session. There has ever existed a class in our community that always find fault. Whatever the course of Congress it would have been declared abortive and ill-digested, and its members accused of partisan feelings, and not regard for the national good. But now that, with wise caution, it has thoroughly surveyed the ground, and laid its plans, it is accused of wasting time, of dulness, slowness, and lethargy. When fault is sought for it is easily found. Let us now glance at what has been the principal features of the legislation of the Thirty-ninth Congress.

The first and greatest duty arising out of the condition of affairs as it found them, was making some provision in regard to the return of the Southern and yet rebellious States. When it assembled it found disunion Senators and Representatives knocking at its doors for admission. While claiming to be entitled to seats, they yet made no secret of their previous sympathy and their existing sympathy with treason. It was a scene of CATALINE defying the Senate of Rome. The whole South was in the process of recrystallization, and it was for Congress to decide which form it should assume. The much-abused Committee of Fifteen was appointed, and after careful deliberation submitted, with a vast mass of corroborative testimony, a series of Constitutional amendments, which are already before the people. What will be their fate cannot be doubted, and that all reasoning men of loyalty and no prejudice must acknowledge their wisdom is unquestioned. The important subject of finance has come up, and we regret to say, while a number of minor laws have been passed, the great question of funding the national debt is yet untouched. If there is one question which should be handled with circumspection, yet at the same time with proper speed, this is the one. The bonds of the United States will commence to mature early next year, so provision must be made for their redemption; and what time like the present for moulding the debt into a uniform shape? It is emphatically necessary that it be done, and we are at a loss to understand why opposition from such men as FESSENDEN should be prolonged, even at the risk of losing the golden opportunity now at hand. The tax bill, army bill, pension bill, and various appropriation bills have been acted upon, and there yet remain but two subjects which need attention—the one is the financial, just referred to; the other is the tariff, on the part of the Senate.

We are afraid that the members, while admitting its theoretical importance, do not properly estimate the vital necessity of practically enforcing the principle at the present time. There never was more need of immediate action in order to save our national industries from the ruinous competition of the pauper labor of Europe. All branches of trade are prostrated from the effects of our civil war. They cannot rise of themselves when they have rivals who are strong from continued peace, and mighty by crushing out the inferior elements. They will either be overcome by their foes or else subdue their enemies. Which it shall be is to be decided now. A year hence it will be too late. The Tariff bill, as passed by the House of Representatives, was such a mongrel apology for a law that we do not particularly regret its defeat in the Senate; and although there is left but little time to have a measure properly matured, yet the adoption of some skeleton of a defense until December would be a work of real wisdom.

We beseech the present session not to close until some steps are taken first to protect our industry, and then to contract our currency. Gold is leaving our shores by the million, and the Five-twenties sold in Europe are being returned to this country. Such a state of finances cannot continue with prosperity. A crisis will come. We must seek to reverse the tide, and have gold flow in and bonds flow out. A proper funding measure will procure the desired result; while financial wisdom, controlled with a proper discrimination in favor of the products of our home industry, would resuscitate business, and place our currency on a sure and lasting foundation, as sure as the Consols of Great Britain or the Rentes of France.

ROUSSEAU CENSURED.—The ROUSSEAU-GRINNELL case was disposed of yesterday in Congress, by the adoption of a resolution of censure against Mr. ROUSSEAU. The resolution of expulsion, as reported from the committee, received a vote of 72 to 49, but as it requires a two-thirds vote to expel, the resolution was not adopted. The resolution of censure was then passed.

NEW YORK ANTI-RENTISM.—A little anti-rent breeze has sprung up in New York. We had supposed that all difficulties on that question were settled by legislative provisions years ago. The civil authorities must of course be maintained.

Complications of the European Question.

THE situation in Europe becomes more complicated. Italy and Prussia refuse an armistice. King VICTOR EMANUEL says that he cannot consent to one without first consulting his ally the King of Prussia. Meanwhile, the cession of Venetia to France is complete and unconditional, except that Austria is to withdraw the guns and munitions of war from all the fortified places. The French will immediately occupy the country, a French Commissioner being at once despatched to Venice to assume the government in the name of the Emperor, and the French fleet in the Mediterranean ordered to proceed to Venice and hoist the French flag upon all fortified ports of the Venetian coast. Moreover, the Italian Government has been notified that it will have to immediately cease all acts of hostility against Venetia, it being French territory.

It must be confessed this looks a little ominous. Whether LOUIS NAPOLEON will be willing to get out of the saddle when once firmly seated in it, is a matter of some question. With Venetia occupied by French troops, and an open base for reinforcements by way of the Mediterranean, it will be a very difficult matter for any European power to wrest it from their grasp. Perhaps, however, the French Emperor resorts to this rather brusque style of action to give Italy a good excuse for withdrawing from the Prussian alliance. Italy's cause of quarrel with Austria was Venetia; but Austria has now dropped Venetia into the hands of France. If Italy would recover Venetia, therefore, she must either make terms with France, or go to war with her. With this change in circumstances, then, Italy might well plead her inability to longer fulfil the terms of her Prussian alliance.

But what if France refuses to give up Venetia? Would French dominion there be more welcome than Austrian dominion has been? Would force and treachery together be more tolerable than force alone has been? Austria's political strategy bids fair to do more for her in this emergency than her military strategy.

Between Prussia and Austria the contest, it seems, is to go on, Austria declaring her intention to prosecute the war if Prussia persists in her projects of Federal reform, as communicated to the Governments of Northern Germany. Of course Prussia will persist in this. But suppose Prussia stops right where she is and acts on the defensive? She has only to maintain the fruits of her brief and most extraordinary campaign just ended, to become one of the greatest powers in Europe. Suppose, therefore, she stops and fortifies, holding herself strictly on the defensive, while she proceeds to consolidate and unify the conquests she has made; is there any probability that Austria could assume the offensive with any prospect of success? We believe not. As things now stand, Prussia may make herself master of the situation. Should she attempt the entire dismemberment and overthrow of the Austrian Empire, complications must inevitably arise which, in the end, might cause her to lose all that she has thus far gained.

The Revival of Chivalry.

YESTERDAY afternoon the Capitol at Washington was the scene of one of those disgraceful occurrences which forcibly recall the manners of the days immediately preceding the Rebellion, and by their frequency of late threaten us with a revival of the genuine type of "chivalry." We refer to the cowardly assault made upon Mr. URIAH H. PAINTER, the Washington correspondent of the Philadelphia *Inquirer*, who is likewise the Clerk of the House Committee on Post Offices and Post Roads, and in that capacity an officer of Congress. It matters not to us in whose interest Messrs. BENJAMIN F. BEVERIDGE and EDWARD TOWERS committed this act, or what were the motives of their prompter. If the members of the press who are stationed at the Federal Capital, in the interests of true liberty and common justice, are to be thus assailed for the conscientious discharge of their duty, there will be left open to them but the one alternative—like the knights of the quill at Richmond, they will be obliged to go armed to the teeth on all occasions, if they have any special desire to live out their natural lives upon this earth. We can easily predict the state of society that will be the unavoidable result of such a necessity. In the name of a free and enlightened press we demand that these miscreants shall receive their just deserts. Fortunately for Mr. PAINTER, his official connection with the House of Representatives has caused the matter to be properly noticed in that body, by the appointment of a committee to investigate the circumstances. By prompt and decisive action in this case, let them at once and forever crush out all the lingering symptoms of the chivalry of canes and fisticuffs.

Mr. Wise Speaks a Piece.

GARRULOUS old Mr. WISE has been indulging again in his favorite occupation of speech-making. Last Saturday evening was the time, the Norfolk Opera House the place, and over one hour the duration of his speech. As to its subject-matter, it was a conglomeration of politics and religion, of Jewish temples and Virginia meeting-houses, of SOLOMON's prayer and the amnesty oath, of the kingdom of Greece and the Rebel Government of Virginia. He urged his hearers, in conclusion, to pray for this, that, and the other, and "especially for that captive in Fortress Monroe, who endures suffering and privation like a Christian hero." The audience was very small, and the night was very warm, and the *applause* was very great—so we are told.

One Day Later from Europe.

BY the *Africa* to-day we have one day's later news from Europe. Prussia and Italy have agreed conditionally to an armistice. Prussia claims to be guaranteed her present position, and asks for Italy one fortress in the Quadrilateral. Italy claims two fortresses in the Quadrilateral. The Prussians have released the Austrian prisoners on parole. The Prussian forces were advancing still further into Bohemia, and there were indications of a battle at the fortress Konigsgratz.

"GENERAL GEARY claims the support of 'the boys in blue' on account of his military prowess and services. What were they? Let the public know."—*Age.*

If you are so anxious to know, suppose you ask "the Boys in Blue" *who helped him thrash your Rebel friends* at Gettysburg, Chattanooga, Savannah, and other points.

FERNANDO WOOD is one of the delegates from New York City to the August Convention. WASHINGTON HUNT, a pro-slavery conservative of the bitterest type, is another.

Garibaldi's Position and Movements.

La Liberte, of Milan, publishes the following correspondence from Garibaldi's headquarters: General Garibaldi has established his headquarters at Lonato. His position commands the railway which connects Brescia with Bergamo, Treviglio, and Cremo, and which also joins that city to Milan by way of Bergamo and Treviglio. A few Garibaldians still remain at Milan. They are placed *en echelon* from Treviglio as far as Desenzano, with posts established on the borders of the Lake of Garda, and at all the passes in the mountains as far as the Stelvio.

The pass of Porto Caffaro, which leads to Trente, in the valley of the Adige, has been strongly occupied.

The fort of Rocca Danso, which guards it, has been confided to an officer of high reputation; it may be said to be impregnable. Situated on the banks of the Lake of Idro, it commands the roads, for which there is just room enough between the fortress and the lake.

If the Austrians mean to attempt an invasion by the valleys which run transversely into that of Adige, above the Lake of Garda, they will not, I should think, come by this road. The struggle now preparing will be obstinate enough in this quarter. Garibaldi is the man *par excellence* for a war of mountains and surprises; he has at this moment forty-five thousand men under his command. The Italians may entertain good hopes. The volunteers are not completely equipped, but they are armed, and have plenty of munitions.

The regular army has supplied them with what they wanted, viz., a small force of cavalry, some engineers, and a few batteries of mountain artillery, four of which, comprising twenty-four pieces, have already arrived. In my opinion, General De Thum will have enough on his hands.

Owing to the appearance of Garibaldi the war is about to assume a very peculiar character.

Some Tyrolese priests have roused up a portion of the peasants by representing the Italians as bandits, and Garibaldi as Antichrist.

A despatch from Bergamo, of July 5, says:—After the combat yesterday, the Austrians deemed it prudent to evacuate the positions of Monte Suello and Caffaro, which are to be at once occupied by the volunteers.

General Garibaldi was slightly wounded in the side, but will be able in a week to be again on horseback.

BATTLE OF MONTE SUELLO.

A despatch from Brescia, of July 4, says:—General Garibaldi has attacked the position of Monte Suello. The Austrians, protected by their position, made a strong resistance.

The Italian volunteers fell back in good order on Anio, a village in Lombardy. Garibaldi is slightly wounded in the thigh.

TORRE MONAMBERTI, July 4.—As a consequence of yesterday's battles, the Austrians have evacuated the positions of Monte Suello and Caffaro. They will be immediately occupied by Garibaldi.

SPECIAL NOTICES.

[See the Third Page for additional Special Notices.]

MUJAVIRO.—WE COPY THE FOLLOWING meritorious notice of this (destined to be) delicious perfume from Forney's *Press*:—

MUJAVIRO.—This delicious new perfume for the handkerchief, prepared by Messrs. R & G. A. WRIGHT, CHESNUT Street, is without a rival for delicacy, durability, and richness. In fact, of all natural perfumes the fragrant Mujaviro (of Russian origin) may be called the quintessence. For sale by all the principal druggists everywhere. 7 14 6m 4p

PORTLAND RELIEF FUND. THE EXecutive Committee gratefully acknowledge the following contributions in behalf of the sufferers by the fire in Portland:

Jay Cooke	$500 00
Cash	250 00
E. W. Clark	250 00
Harris, Shortridge & Co.	250 00
Newhall, Borie & Co.	100 00
Lewis, Wharton & Co.	100 00
Charles F. Cushman	100 00
G. A. Wood	100 00
Farnham, Kirkham & Co.	100 00
Frothingham & Wells	100 00
Fales, Wharton & Co.	100 00
Coffin & Altemus	100 00
John B. Myers & Co.	100 00
Amos R. Little & Co.	100 00
DeCoursey, Hamilton & Evans	100 00
Hood, Bonbright & Co.	100 00
Joseph Reigel & H. S. Lister	100 00
Campbell, Knowles & Co.	100 00
James R. Campbell & Co.	100 00
Charles L. Sharpless	100 00
Homer, Colladay & Co.	100 00
J. M. Haffleigh & Co.	100 00
Hazard & Hutchinson	100 00
Cadbury, Rhoades & Thomas	100 00
John B. Williams & Co.	50 00
Randolph & Jenks	50 00
John Caldwell & Co.	25 00
H. L. Carson & Son	25 00
A. G. Baker	25 00
Thomas Watson & Sons	100 00
J. E. Caldwell & Co.	100 00
Bailey & Co.	100 00
Clark & Biddle	50 00
George W. Simons, Bro. & Co.	50 00
Krider & Biddle	25 00
C. T. & Co.	25 00
B. Kretzman	10 00
Hemberger & Speia	5 00
Cash (Third street)	30 00
John T. Lewis & Bros	100 00
Tyler & Co.	250 00
Lehigh Valley Railroad Company	250 00
A. Pardee & Co.	250 00
Baikston, Graeff & Co.	100 00
R. N. Rathbun	100 00
Brooks, Miller & Co.	50 00
Merrick & Sons	500 00
B. H. Bartol	500 00
William Sellers & Co.	250 00
A. Whitney & Son	250 00
Bement & Dougherty	300 00
Penn Gas Coal Co.	100 00
J. W. & J. F. Starr	100 00
N. & G. Taylor & Co.	100 00
Charles Evans & Son	50 00
McCambridge, Fry & Co.	50 00
American Meter Co.	50 00
Philip S. Justice	50 00
A. & P. Roberts & Co.	50 00
Canby & Bro.	25 00
Paul J. Field	15 00
Delaware Mutual Safety Insurance Co.	250 00
Henry Winsor & Co.	250 00
E. A. Souder & Co.	250 00
Brooke & Pugh	25 00
Negus, Key & Co.	25 00
Cope Brothers	100 00
J. T. Alturger & Co.	100 00
Alexander G. Cattell & Co.	100 00
S. & J. M. Flanagan	100 00
Hoffman & Kennedy	50 00
Allman & Wenger	25 00
Henry S. Hannis & Co.	25 00
Sundry persons	75 00
Benjamin Bullock & Sons	100 00
P. J. Aubin	100 00
Davis, Fiss & Barnes	100 00
Southwick, Steble & Co.	100 00
A. Whildin & Sons	100 00
Thay & Walker	50 00
Taussig, Livingstone & Co.	50 00
Justice Bateman & Co.	25 00
James Heald	10 00
Reece, Seal & Co.	25 00
J. McMitchell & Co.	25 00
Horace H. Soule	25 00
Smith & Penrose	25 00
John Dobson	25 00
Coates Brothers	25 00
	$9570 00

Further contributions are solicited.

G. A. WOOD,
Chairman.
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN
Treasurer.
1t

"PORTLAND SUFFERERS."—AN informal meeting of citizens was held at the request of the Mayor at his office on Friday July 13 to devise measures for the relief of the sufferers by fire in Portland, Maine.

The undersigned were appointed the Executive Committee, to any of whom contributions may be sent:—

G. A. WOOD,
CHARLES W. CUSHMAN,
HENRY WINSOR,
B. H. BARTOL,
E. W. CLARK,
A. G. CATTELL,
S. T. SOUDER,
E. F. HOUGHTON,
CHARLES A. WARREN.
1t

COLTON DENTAL ASSOCIATION.—That we make the Nitrous Oxide pure, and administer it in the safest and most effectual manner, 18 000 patients and the medical profession will testify. It is our specialty. Come to headquarters. Office No. 737 WALNUT Street. 7 14swst

SPECIAL NOTICES.

COLLECTOR'S OFFICE,

Fourth District,

UNITED STATES INTERNAL REVENUE,

OFFICE, SPRING GARDEN HALL,
COR. THIRTEENTH AND SPRING GARDEN,
PHILADELPHIA, July 17, 1866.

Notice is hereby given to all persons residing or doing business in the FOURTH COLLECTION DISTRICT, embracing the Fourteenth, Fifteenth, Twentieth, Twenty-first, Twenty-fourth, and Twenty-seventh Wards, that the Annual Tax for 1866, upon Incomes, Licenses, Pianos, Watches, etc., is now due, and will be received at this Office without penalty, until the 28th day of July inclusive.

BENJAMIN H. BROWN,
7 17 16t COLLECTOR.

DEPARTMENT OF PUBLIC HIGHWAYS—Office S. W. corner of WALNUT and FIFTH Streets.

PHILADELPHIA, July 16, 1866.

NOTICE TO CONTRACTORS.

Sealed Proposals will be received at the Office of the Chief Commissioner of Highways until 12 o'clock M. on MONDAY, 23d inst., for the construction of a Sewer on the line of Walnut street, from the Sewer now constructed on Seventeenth street to the east line of Eighteenth street, to be built of brick, circular in form, with a clear inside diameter of two feet six inches, with such inlets and manholes as may be directed by the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

The understanding to be that the contractor shall take bills prepared against the property fronting on said Sewer to the amount of seventy-five cents for each lineal foot of front on each side of the street as so much cash paid; the balance to be paid by the city.

All bidders are invited to be present at the time and place of opening the said proposals.

Each proposal will be accompanied by a certificate that a bond has been filed in the Law Department, as directed by ordinance of May 25, 1860.

If the lowest bidder shall not execute a contract within five days after the work is awarded, he will be deemed as declining, and will be held liable on his bond for the difference between his bid and the next higher bid.

Specifications may be had at the Department of Surveys, which will be strictly adhered to.

W. W. SMEDLEY,
7 17 3t Chief Commissioner of Highways.

NEW PERFUME FOR THE HANDKERCHIEF.

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

Phalon's "Night Blooming Cereus."

A most exquisite, delicate, and Fragrant Perfume, distilled from the rare and beautiful flower from which it takes its name.

Manufactured only by 6 13 ws

PHALON & SON, New York.

BEWARE OF COUNTERFEITS.

ASK FOR PHALON'S—TAKE NO OTHER.

NOTICE.—APPLICATION HAS been made for the renewal of the following CITY BONDS AND CERTIFICATES OF STOCK, drawn to the subscriber's order, and stolen from his fireproof, June 3, 1866, viz.:—

City 6 per cent (new), Nos. 12,462, 12,463, 12,464, 12,465; Germantown Bank Nos 1407 99 119; Commonwealth Bank No. 50; Arch st. Theatre No 245; Point Breeze Park, No 16; Gap Mining Company, No. 619

All persons are cautioned against receiving the same.

6 15 tm3m CASPER HEFT.

DRY GOODS.

EDWIN HALL & CO.,

No. 28 SOUTH SECOND STREET,

ARE NOW OFFERING THEIR FINE STOCK

OF

GRENADINES,

ORGANDIES,

HERNANI BAREGES,

LAWNS,

BLACK IRON BAREGES,

PERCALES,

MATERIALS FOR SUITS,

AND OTHER

DRESS GOODS,

6 16swt8 1j

AT A GREAT REDUCTION FROM FORMER PRICES.

DRESS GOODS FOR HOT WEATHER,
[CLOSING AT REDUCED PRICES.]

Lawns, 25, 28, 31, and 37½c.
Broche Organdies, 35c.
Mousseline a Soit, 30 and 35c.
Black ground Grenadines, 37½c.

ALL STYLES OF SPRING AND SUMMER DRESS GOODS AT VERY LOW PRICES.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 18 3t Above Willow.

TABLE LINENS,
DAMASK NAPKINS,
LINEN TOWELS,
COUNTERPANES,
BLANKETS.

Hotelkeepers, Storekeepers, and Housekeepers furnished at less than regular prices.

CURWEN STODDART & BROTHER,
Nos. 450, 452, and 454 N. SECOND Street,
7 18 3t Above Willow.

NEW PUBLICATIONS.

ASK YOUR NEWSDEALER
FOR

THE NEW YORK TATTLER.
THE NEW YORK TATTLER.
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THE NEW YORK TATTLER.

Contains choice tales of Romance and Adventure, Gems of Poetry, Essays, charming editorials, Humorous articles, and a variety of miscellaneous matter and illustrations that render

THE NEW YORK TATTLER

The best and cheapest Family Newspaper in the world.
PRICE SIX CENTS.

For sale by all newsdealers.

T. R. CALLENDER, A. WINCH, JOHN TRENWITH, Wholesale Agents, Philadelphia. 7 18 3t

$6,000,000

SEVEN PER CENT. FIRST-CLASS

First Morgage Bonds.

THE NORTH MISSOURI RAILROAD COMPANY has authorized us to sell their First Mortgage Seven Per Cent. Thirty year Bonds. The whole amount is $6,000,000. Coupons, payable on the first days of JANUARY and JULY of each year, in New York.

Before consenting to this Agency, we have made a careful examination of the merits of these Bonds, by sending William Milnor Roberts, and others, to report upon the condition and prospects of the Railroad. Their report is on file at our office, and is highly satisfactory. We do not hesitate to recommend these Bonds as being a first class security, and a most safe and judicious investment.

The proceeds of these bonds will be used in extending a Road (already complete 170 miles into North Missouri) to the Iowa State line, where it is to connect with the railroads of Iowa; and to also extend it westward to the junction with the Pacific Railroad (at Leavenworth), and other roads leading up the Missouri River, so that this mortgage of $6 000 000 will cover a completed and well-stocked Road of 389 miles in length, costing at least $16,000,000 with a net annual revenue after the first year, of over $1,500,000, or a sum nearly four times beyond the amount needed to pay the interest on these Bonds. The income of the Road will, of course, increase every year.

The Railroad connects the great city of St. Louis with its two hundred thousand inhabitants, not only with the richest portions of Missouri, but with the States of Kansas and Iowa, and the great Pacific Railroads.

To the first applicants we are prepared to sell FIVE HUNDRED THOUSAND DOLLARS, at the low rate of EIGHTY CENTS, desiring to obtain a better price for the remainder. This will yield about 9 per cent. income, and add 20 per cent. to principal at maturity.

Any further inquiries will be answered at our office.

JAY COOKE & CO.,
7 16 1mj BANKERS,
No. 114 South THIRD Street.

PROPOSALS.

PENNSYLVANIA AGRICULTURAL LAND SCRIP FOR SALE.

The United States Government having granted to the Commonwealth of Pennsylvania Land Scrip, representing 780 000 acres of Public Land, for the endowment of Agricultural Colleges in this State, the Board of Commissioners now offer this Land Scrip to the public.

Proposals for the purchase of this Land Scrip, addressed to "The Board of Commissioners of Agricultural Land Scrip," will be received at the Surveyor-General's office at Harrisburg, until Wednesday, August 15 1866.

This land may be located in any State or Territory by the holders of the scrip, upon any of the unappropriated lands (except mineral lands) of the United States, which may be subject to sale at private entry. Each piece of scrip represents a quarter section of one hundred and sixty acres. Bids must be made as per acre, and no bids will be received for less than one quarter section.

The Scrip will be issued immediately on the payment of the money to the Surveyor General, one third of which must paid within ten days, and the remaining two-thirds within thirty days after notification of the acceptance of the bid or bids by the Board of Commissioners.

J. M. CAMPBELL, Surveyor-General,
For the Board of Commissioners
HARRISBURG, July 11, 1866. 7 17 1m

GROCERIES.

NEW SMOKED SALMON.

JUST RECEIVED,

VERY FINE NEW SMOKED SALMON,

IN FINE ORDER.

SIMON COLTON & CLARKE,
4 14 [illegible] S. W. cor. BROAD and WALNUT.

SNOW FLAKE FLOUR.

THE FINEST IN THE WORLD.

DAVIS & RICHARDS,
ARCH and TENTH Sts.

FOR GOOD BREAD
ALWAYS USE
STRATTON'S FAMOUS YEAST.
Ask your grocer for it.
Wholesale Agent, WARD J. CAFFEE,
7 12 12t S. E. cor. CHESNUT and FRONT Sts.

THROUGH LINES.

THE NATIONAL EXPRESS AND TRANSPORTATION COMPANY

Is now running through lines by Seaboard Railroad routes via RICHMOND, WELDON, WILMINGTON, CHARLESTON, MONTGOMERY and MOBILE
TO NEW ORLEANS.

Since the recent decision of the Courts in Virginia, additional routes have also been opened to WARRENTON, CHARLOTTESVILLE, GORDONSVILLE, and LYNCHBURG and other points on the ORANGE AND ALEXANDRIA RAILROAD, and also to STAUNTON and points on the VIRGINIA CENTRAL RAILROAD.

The Company is prepared to receive
FREIGHT, PACKAGES, AND MONEY,
for the above and intermediate points.
Office, No. 630 MARKET Street.
B. F. FICKLIN,
7 17 10t General Superintendent.

HIESKELL'S MAGIC OIL
CURES TETTER,
ERYSIPELAS, ITCH, SCALD HEAD, AND ALL SKIN DISEASES.
WARRANTED TO CURE OR MONEY REFUNDED
For sale by all Druggists.
PRINCIPAL DEPOT:
No. 53 South THIRD Street,
Above Chesnut.
Price 25 cents per bottle. 4 24 3mip

CORLISS STEAM-ENGINE FOR SALE.—It is first class, built by Corliss & Co., Providence; capacity (120) one hundred and twenty horse-power; cylinder 20 by 48; fly-wheel, 16 feet diameter, 24-inch face. In first-rate order, and as good as new. Can be delivered at once. Address STEAM ENGINE, Box No. 1343, Philadelphia Post Office. 7 14 10t

CITY INTELLIGENCE.

[For Additional Local Items see Third Page.]

EXHIBITION OF THE MANLY ART—THE POLICE OUTWITTED—BRUTAL PRIZE-FIGHT.—It is not often that Philadelphia journals have to publish the particulars of such a disgusting exhibition as disgraced our city yesterday. We had hoped, for the credit and good name of the city that such things were confined to other places. Yet the public has been startled by the actual occurrence, in their very midst almost, of one of the most shockingly brutal prize-fights that has taken place for years. The parties concerned, by some means or other, contrived to blind the police as to the real place the fight was intended to be fought in. The first news of it was brought to the police station No. 16 about 9 P. M. the evening of the 16th. A Sergeant, with a squad of nine men was immediately sent out to the spot designated, near Belmont Cottage, in the rural district. The police were placed in ambush to await the arrival of the parties concerned. They had orders to send one man back to the station for reinforcements on the arrival of the roughs.

Just before daylight they commenced to arrive. Such a motley assemblage! There were roughs of all descriptions, professional thieves, pickpockets, and bruisers, and fancy men of every stripe. They came in vehicles as varied as themselves. There were carriages, buggies, carts, furniture cars, etc. etc., carrying quite 500 out to the scene of the expected fight. About 4 A. M. yesterday, they commenced operations, and laid out and pitched the ring. Before the principals, Barney Rock or Charley Woods could make themselves ready for their brutal work, there was an alarm given, another squad of police from the Fifteenth District coming on them from the direction of Columbia bridge. The whole caboodle of them took instant flight, with such success that but a single prisoner was captured. He was sent to the Station, but subsequently committed to Moyamensing to answer.

The whole posse succeeded in blinding the authorities, and made their retreat in good order to a spot a few miles south of the city, between the Rope Ferry and Fort Mifflin, where they pitched their ring, and had everything their own way unmolested, about 8¼ A. M. The principals stripped and went at it. Pat. Cook was stakeholder. This disgraceful affair was allowed to go on, and the two brutes fought seventy-four rounds in the space of one hour and nineteen minutes. Conspicuous among the crowd might be seen Billy McMullin. The Fourth Ward was well represented.

Both of the combatants were shockingly bruised. One was totally blind before he gave up, and the heads of both of them were bruised and swollen to twice their natural size. They effected their retreat in good order, without losing any prisoners, there being no police on or near the grounds in sufficient numbers to make arrests in such a crowd. Neither of the principals was over twenty-one years of age. When we see such lawless proceedings carried on in our very midst, well may we ask, "Where are we drifting to?" It seems hard to believe that such an affair could go on unmolested, and the feelings of our citizens outraged in such a manner. We can only hope that our city may never be so disgraced in the future by such reckless and brutal disregard of the laws. Every one concerned should be brought to punishment in such a manner as will effectually stop all such proceedings.

AID FOR PORTLAND SUFFERERS.—If our fellow-townsmen do not look out, they will stand a chance of losing some of their reputation for charity and liberality. It almost seems that we have only spasmodic periods of generosity. During the war there was not a city in the whole loyal North that did more than our own. From the very first breaking out of the Rebellion until its close, the purses of our citizens were always freely opened to the suffering. To the tired and hungry volunteers coming through on their way South we opened the great Cooper Shop Refreshment Saloon. To aid the Sanitary Commission we got up the most splendid and gigantic fair that has ever been held in this country. In that we were far ahead even of fast New York.

It seems that we have become weary of well doing, and are suffering our charity to grow cold. This will never do. As a mere matter of price, we should never allow New York to get so far ahead of us in the amount of aid she renders to the sufferers in Portland. We should always try and maintain our reputation for liberality and generosity. From the very small amount of the contributions that are handed to the committee we are afraid that our city will fall lamentably short of the amount that should be expected from her. Our citizens should stir themselves in the matter. Remember, as we are going to our homes, or are thinking of the watering-places, that there are hundreds, yea, thousands, of suffering men, women, and children, that have no roof to cover them. There are those who, a short time ago, were in prosperous circumstances, are not only penniless, but without any prospects ahead. They have been utterly crushed to the earth, and it remains with their countrymen to see that their cries for help are not disregarded. Even the people of a foreign country are awakening to their calls for help. Already the citizens of several of the Canadian cities and towns have forwarded contributions to the Portland sufferers. It would, indeed, be humiliating to us if, after that, we did not respond earnestly and heartily to the call. We hope to see the fund from this city swell up to at least half of that from New York, which is already over $100,000.

GETTYSBURG ON CANVAS.—The glorious victory which our arms achieved on the field of Gettysburg is about to be preserved on canvas, in a manner that befits its importance as the turning point in the war. The artist who has been selected for the work is P. F. Rothermel, Esq., of this city, whose reputation as an historical painter is second to none in the country. A few days ago the Governor of the State and the Committee of the Legislature having the matter in charge met Mr. Rothermel at Gettysburg, and there, upon the very scene of the fierce encounter, the contract for its execution was signed and sealed.

The terms of the contract require that the dimensions of the picture shall be thirty by fifteen feet, and that it shall be executed as to all its details in the highest style of the art. Three years are to be allowed for its completion, but we fear this is too short a time to enable the artist to do entire justice to so grand a subject, especially as he will be required to render it historically accurate.

The painting is to embrace a landscape view of the battle-scene, relieved by one of the great epochs of the conflict. Around the principal painting a border three feet in width is to run, and in this will be represented several of the most important episodes of the three days' fighting.

The design for the central study, which is to be completed within a year, will be six feet in length by five in width. It will represent the terrific and desperate charge which the Rebels made on Hancock's Corps on the 3d o July, and their subsequent repulse, embodying, in fact, the grandest struggle of the whole battle.

With such a scene for its subject, and the well-known capacity of Mr. Rothermel to secure its proper execution, we have no doubt but that the State of Pennsylvania will in time become the possessor of one of the grandest historical paintings in the world.

A YOUNG BURGLAR.—A boy named William Furlong entered a house near Nineteenth and Ellsworth streets, yesterday, and took therefrom articles to the value of about $9 or $10. For this he was committed in default of $500 bail by Alderman Lutz.

A NEW SONG TO AN OLD TUNE.—The musical and literary world has been moved to its lowest depth of late, by the rivalries of those who claim to have originated the ditty of "Rock Me to Sleep, Mother." That Mrs. Akers first breathed these words, the lady herself is firmly convinced; that she did not is none the less strongly impressed upon the minds of several other claimants of gentle and ungentle sex.

However that may be, a little incident transpired last evening, at an uptown Station House, which may or may not throw some light upon this vexed question of authorship. One of the characters of the city is a typo by profession, a vagabond by habit, and a toper by the unanimous verdict of all who are honored with his acquaintance. That such an individual should prefer to lodge in the Station House is quite natural.

What few shinplasters he thinks it becoming in him to earn in these sweltering days barely suffice to provide the liquid necessary to keep his anatomy in easy working order.

So last night, having retained barely enough of his equilibrium to enable him to prognosticate a storm from the troubled aspect of the heavens, he applied as usual for shelter at the Station House. The Sergeant in charge, with evident reluctance, informed him that he could not be accommodated, that he had been on hand too frequently of late, and that, moreover, the bunks were already supplied with occupants. Typo looked very sad—too sad, in fact, to put in any remonstrance. So he turned him about and made a zigzag line towards the nearest curb-stone. Seated thereon at last, he lifted up his voice and sang. And this was the burden of his song:—

Oh stay, my good Sergeant oh stay in your flight,
And take me to lodge again just for to-night!
Cast me not off from the Station House door,
But take me again to a bunk as of yore.
Send off on bail the dark frowns on your face,
And show me to bed with your usual grace!
Hard though your beds be, some's harder to keep;
Put me to sleep, Sergeant, put me to sleep.

CHORUS—*(With great energy)*

Stretched on the floor for a glorious "snooze,"
I'll dissipate care and kick off my shoes,
While the 'skeeters may sing and bed bugs may creep;
Put me to sleep, Sergeant, put me to sleep.

Over my head, in the days that are flown,
A "tile" just the gayest and silkiest shone,
Store goods I wore too, breeches and coat,
Jack Apple took 'em and left me this bloat.
Nothin' like whisky to charm away pain,
Cause a collision, or switch off a train.
Oh, for a drink of the best I could weep!
Put me to sleep, Sergeant, put to sleep.

Let charity's mantle, policeman so bold,
Fall on your shoulders again as of old;
Spread it all over this loafer so tight,
And cover him well from the dews of the night;
Give him a "snifter" and send him to bed,
And tuck this 'ere doggerel under his head.
So shall the blessings be ever knee-deep—
Put me to sleep, Sergeant, put me to sleep.

The Sergeant was a husband, and had been a father. His heart was therefore troubled with some few of the promptings of humanity. What could he do but gather up this wandering minstrel, and bestow him carefully in the last and only vacant berth? He did that very thing, and then, in a guttural voice, the bard outpoured his thanks and his song together, repeating them again and again, until the Sergeant at length was enabled to commit the last to writing. To him the world is indebted for its presentation in these columns.

A NEW STEAMER FOR THE "OUTSIDE LINE" TO NEW YORK.—Some time since Messrs. Simonson & Webb, of New York, commenced the construction of four powerful steamships, which were intended for the Virginia trade. But shortly afterwards it was determined to place them, when completed, upon the "Outside route" from Philadelphia to New York city. Their names are the *New York*, *Petersburg*, *Grampus*, and *Manatus*.

In size, capacity, and internal arrangements they will compare favorably with any of the American mercantile marine. Their dimensions are as follows:—Length, 260 feet; beam 40 feet; depth of hold, 15 feet; tonnage, 1500.

Yesterday afternoon the *Manatus* was successfully launched from the foot of Calyer street, Greenpoint, N. Y. Her machinery and engines were built at the Delamater Iron Works, New York, and are of the most powerful description, being supplied with 62-inch cylinders and pistons of 12 feet stroke, as well as all the modern appliances and improvements.

About the middle of September the *Manatus* will be ready for her trial trip, and by the first of October it is expected that she will be put regularly upon the line.

The other steamers are likewise nearly ready for sea. To prevent an interruption of their trips during the winter, a company has been formed for the purpose of keeping the Delaware open during the entire season, by means of powerful ice-boats.

COUP DE SOLEIL.—This morning about 5 A. M., Edward Quinlan, aged thirty years was found dead in his bed at Forty-seventh and Lancaster avenue. The heat is supposed to have caused his death, as the previous evening he had complained of the effects of the heat.

At half-past 7 o'clock this morning, a woman (name unknown) died from the effects of the heat at No. 716 N. Front street.

At 7 o'clock this morning Miss Daily died from the effects of the heat. She resided at No. 179 Oxford street.

At 7·37 this morning a woman was found dead in bed, at No. 614 Market street. It is supposed from the heat.

At 9 o'clock this morning, a man named William Rinehart, employed in the saloon below the Corn Exchange, died from sunstroke. He was about forty-five years old.

FURTHER PARTICULARS OF LAST NIGHT'S FIRE.—The fire that broke out last evening in the fourth story of the extensive drug warehouse of Messrs. Stretch, Bennet, & Co., No. 609 Market street, was very destructive, not so much on account of what was actually burned, but from flooding the building with water. A man was arrested who was secreted in the building, on suspicion of setting fire to the place. He was taken before Alderman Beitler, and committed in default of $1000, to answer the charge of arson. The amount of stock destroyed was fully covered by insurance.

A JAY IN BORROWED PLUMAGE.—This morning the authorities were telegraphed to the effect that a female named Mary Galbraith might be expected in this city from Delaware, clad in stolen garments. Accordingly, she was arrested at the Baltimore depot, at Broad and Prime streets, yesterday evening. She had with her two or three bandboxes, besides what she had on. When divested of her borrowed plumage, she had but a single garment she could call her own. She succeeded in borrowing an old dress from some compassionate person before she left the Station House. She was committed by Alderman Lutz in default of $800 bail.

ABANDONED INFANT.—Yesterday a babe of five or six weeks of age, was found in a vacant lot at the corner of Twenty-second and Wright streets. It had been pitched down carelessly by its drunken and unnatural mother, but was not injured. The neighbors kindly took the poor waif in charge, and one of them concluded to care for it. The mother, one Margaret Harper, was afterwards arrested and taken before Alderman Fitch, who committed her in default of $800 bail.

STEALING SHOES.—Two enterprising individuals, named William Brown and George Carr, were arrested in the vicinity of Fifth and Shippen streets, trying to dispose of some stolen shoes. It seems they had taken a lot of shoes and a wheelbarrow from a shoe establishment at Third and Market streets, valued altogether at $169, and undertook to go into business on their own account. They were committed by Alderman Tittermary.

FRAIL WOMEN.—A man named Neal Nelson had five dollars taken from him while in company with a frail creature named Julia Walton, in Front street. Jenny Tyson and Annie Oar were arrested in the same place, charged with the larceny of $100. They were all committed by Alderman Tilner to answer for their sins. We may well exclaim that the fools are not all dead yet.

THE SPRUCE AND PINE STREET CARS have commenced running their regular trips to and from the depot this afternoon. The heavy rain on Saturday caused a frightful break in the culvert at Twenty-first and Pine, which prevented the cars passing over, and completely disarranged the business of the road since. The circuit has now been completed via Twenty-third and South streets, and the cars are running as usual.

A FITTING TESTIMONIAL.—

"Captain Van Stolen, we have decided, before our organization disbands to give you some fitting testimonial of our regard. For this purpose, we have chosen something which will typify how, beneath a thin *Coat* of eccentricity, you have a heart that *Pants* for Truth, Virtue, and Liberty, and a mind that must *Vest* you with particular claims to respect. As to the fitness of our gift—as well as its usefulness and beauty—we can entertain no doubt, for what could possibly be better *fitting* than this elegant Suit of Clothes from Tower Hall?"

Linen Dusters.
Light Cassimere and Cloth, Alpacca, Drap d'Ete, Duck and Linen sack Coats.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck Skeleton Vests.
Light Cassimere, White and Colored Duck, and all kinds of Linen Pants.
All kinds of Seasonable Clothing for Men's, Youths', and Boys' wear, in large supply at the lowest prices possible.

TOWER HALL,
No. 518 MARKET STREET,
BENNETT & CO.

THE IMBECILITY OF PHYSICIANS! is bitterly inveighed against by venders of quack nostrums, who cannot persuade members of the profession to use or recommend their pills or powders. The proprietor of *MARSDEN'S CALISAYA TONIC* has no such complaint to make—he has abundant reason to return thanks for the cordiality with which the ablest members of the profession recommend the use of the Calisaya Tonic; they know what such a medicine should be, and they know that the tonic is precisely that thing. *Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

YOU MAY CURE YOUR CHILDREN of Croup or Colic, or Toothache, or Headache, or Sleeplessness, or Suffering from Teething, or Worms, or Indigestion, or Wetting the Bed, or Catarrh, or Measles, or Whooping-Cough or Scarlet Fever, or Diphtheria, or a Bad Cold, or Hoarseness, or Running of the Ears and Deafness, or even scrofula, as thousands have done and do daily, if you will only keep a case of Humphreys' Homœopathic Specifics in your house.

Humphreys' Specific Homœopathic Medicine Company, No. 562 Broadway, New York.

SWEET OPOPONAX, SWEET OPOPONAX—A***.—SWEET OPOPONAX, FROM MEXICO—E. T. Smith & Co.'s New Perfume.—This is a rare and most exquisite perfume, far surpassing in its rich and delicious odors anything that has yet been offered to the public. It is rendered by its splendid qualities a delightful extract for the handkerchief, and is confidently recommended as being the "ne plus ultra" of fashionable perfumery. E. T. Smith & Co., New York.

GET THE BEST! THE BEST WHAT? Why, the best everything—the best clothing and food, the best sewing machine and piano, the best books and pictures, the best husband or wife, above all, the best medicines—and for all derangements and disturbances in the alimentary system this is, beyond doubt, *MARSDEN'S CARMINATIVE SYRUP. Depot, No. 487 Broadway, New York. For sale by Johnston, Holloway & Cowden, Wholesale Agents, No. 23 N. Sixth street, Philadelphia, and by all druggists.*

PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER.—It is a real pleasure to us to speak favorably of this article, known almost universally to be a good and safe remedy for burns and other pains of the body. It is valuable not only for colds in the winter, but for various summer complaints, and should be in every family. The casualty which demands it may come unaware.—*Christian Advocate.*

"NEEDLES'
CAMPHOR
TROCHES,"
Indispensable to all tourists. Positive cure for Bowel Complaints, Choleraic Diarrhœa, etc. Made only by
C. H. NEEDLES,
TWELFTH AND RACE STREETS,
PHILADELPHIA.
50 cents per Box. 1 dozen, $5.

THOSE WHO SUFFER from nervous irritations, itching uneasiness, and the discomfort that follows from an enfeebled and disordered state of the system, should take AYER'S SARSAPARILLA, and cleanse the blood. Purge out the lurking distemper that undermines the health, and the constitutional vigor will return.

THE PARTIES who purchased of us 5 20 Coupon Bonds dated 1st November, 1864,
Nos. 78,951 and 78,965,
78,976 and 79,000, inclusive.
for $1000 each, will please call on us with the bonds.
DREXEL & Co.,
No. 34 S. Third street.

THOUGH THE THERMOMETER continues to rise, the Linen Suits at Stokes & Co's One-price, under the Continental, remain at the regular price; now selling rapidly. Call and see them.

REDUCED PRICES.—Superior Photographs of beautiful styles and skilful execution. A rare chance. Now is the time. Call at B. F. Reimer's Gallery, No. 624 Arch street. See specimens.

IMPROVED LOCK-STITCH MACHINES for Tailors and Manufacturers. Grover & Baker Sewing Machine Company, No. 730 Chesnut street.

7·30s, 5-20s,
GOLD AND SILVER,
COMPOUND INTEREST AND UNCURRENT BANK NOTES BOUGHT AND SOLD, BY
DREXEL & CO.,
No. 34 SOUTH THIRD STREET.

COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES 7 3 10 and 5-20s wanted. De Haven & Brother, No. 40 S. Third St.

GROVER & BAKER'S Highest Premium Elastic Stitch Sewing Machines for family use, No. 730 Chesnut street.

"lubricative packing for steam engines.—for terms see 723 chesnut st., phila., and 26 dey st., new york."

POPULAR TAILORING.—
READY-MADE CLOTHING,
AND
FINE CUSTOM WORK.
WANAMAKER & BROWN,
OAK HALL,
Southeast corner SIXTH and MARKET Streets.

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INSURE YOUR LIFE

IN YOUR OWN HOME COMPANY,

THE

AMERICAN,

OF PHILADELPHIA,

S. E. Corner Fourth and Walnut Sts.

Insurers in this Company have the additional guarantee of the CAPITAL STOCK ALL PAID UP IN CASH, which, together with CASH ASSETS now on hand, amount to over

$1,500,000.

Its TRUSTEES are well-known citizens in our midst, entitling it to more consideration than those whose managers reside in distant cities.

Alexander Whilldin,
J. Edgar Thomson,
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ALEXANDER WHILLDIN, President.
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JOHN C. SIMS, Actuary.
JOHN S. WILSON, Secretary and Treasurer. 7 7½

342 SOUTH STREET, M. D'ANCONA pays the highest price for Ladies and Gents' cast-off Clothing. No. 342 SOUTH Street below Fourth. 6 6 6m

MARRIED.

MAYNIN—LA BLOTIER.—On the 25th of June, 1866, Mr. JEROME MAYNIN, of Philadelphia, to Miss AMELIA LA BLOTIER, of Camden, N. J.

RAMBO—RUDOLPH.—On the evening of July 10, 1866, by the Rev. Thomas H. Hanna, Mr. MICHAEL H. RAMBO to Miss ELIZABETH RUDOLPH, both of this city.

STECKEL—GROVE.—July 17, by the Rev. T. J. Shepherd, D. D., SAMUEL STECKEL, Esq., to Miss KATE B. GROVE, all of this city.

DIED.

BROWER.—On the 17th instant, KATHERINE NOTHERMAN BROWER, in the 77th year of her age.

Funeral on Friday morning at 9 o'clock, from the residence of her son-in law, Joseph D. Murphy, No. 612 N. Thirteenth street. **

CRAWFORD.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, HENRY M. CRAWFORD, Sr., in his 71st year.

Due notice of the funeral will be given. *

DOUGLASS.—On the 17th instant, JANE E., infant daughter of Edward H. and Fannie Douglass, aged 4 months and 6 days.

Interment at Union Harmony, on Thursday, the 19th instant, at 6 o'clock P. M. *

McTAGUE.—On the 17th inst., JOHN McTAGUE, in the 44th year of his age.

The relatives and friends of the family are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from the residence of his parents No. 2415 Pine street, on Friday afternoon at 1 o'clock.

MOONEY.—On the 17th instant, PATRICK MOONEY, aged 64 years.

The relatives and friends of the family, also the Sodality of the B. V. M., and the Christian Doctrine Society of St. Paul's Church, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 622 Fitzwater street on Friday morning at 8 o'clock. Funeral services at St. Paul's Church.

SATTERTHWAITE.—On Tuesday evening, at the residence of his grandfather, at Edgewater, New Jersey, ATLEE G. DAVIS, son of Richard and Sallie Emily Satterthwaite, aged 2 years 10 months and 13 days.

The relatives and friends of the family are particularly invited to attend the funeral, from the Broad and Brown Street Baptist Church, on Friday, the 20th instant, at 2 o'clock. To proceed to Laurel Hill. **

SCHURCH.—Suddenly, on the 17th instant, LAURA ADELE, daughter of Charles H. and Emily Schurch aged 11 months and 11 days.

Due notice will be given of the funeral. §

STELLWAGEN.—Suddenly, on the afternoon of Sunday, July 15, at Cape Island, Captain HENRY S. STELLWAGEN, United States Navy.

His relatives and male friends of the family, also the officers of the Army, Navy, and Marine Corps, are respectfully invited to attend the funeral, from his late residence, No. 1627 Chesnut street, on Wednesday afternoon, the 18th instant, at 5 o'clock. *

DIRT, DUST, PINS, NEEDLES, SHREDS of threads, scraps of paper, are all gathered up by the Patent Carpet Sweeper quite as well as in sweeping with a broom and with no injury to the nap of the carpet. For sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

WATERING-PLACES, HOTELS, AND Boarding-Houses can obtain Brass Number Tags for attaching to keys, clothing, etc., and a large variety of Keys, at the Hardware Store of TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

ROSETTE OR WASHER-CUTTERS, WITH double knives. Two of the most approved patterns for cutting leather or rubber washers for Wheelwrights, Engineers, Machinists etc., are for sale by TRUMAN & SHAW, No. 835 (Eight Thirty-five) MARKET St., below Ninth.

HATS AND CAPS.

HATS, STRAW GOODS, ETC.,

RETAIL AT WHOSESALE PRICES.

BARNES, OSTERHOUT, HERRON & CO..

S. E. Cor. Fourth and Chesnut Sts.,

Are now closing out at retail their extensive stock of

SPRING AND SUMMER HATS,

Consisting of Straw, Felt, etc., of the latest styles and improvements

At Wholesale Prices.

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Those in want of Goods of this description can SAVE at least ONE PROFIT by purchasing here.

THE WEST PHILADELPHIA

PASSENGER RAILWAY COMPANY,

OFFICE, NORTHWEST CORNER OF

FORTY-FIRST AND HAVERFORD STREETS.

PHILADELPHIA, July 10, 1866.

The Board of Directors have this day declared a dividend of

FIVE PER CENT.

On the Capital Stock for the last six months, clear of all taxes, payable on and after the 20th instant.

The Books for the transfer of stock will be closed until that date.

SAMUEL P. HUHN,
7 11 12 14 16 18 20 21 TREASURER.

ROBERT SHOEMAKER & CO.,

WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS,

MANUFACTURERS,

IMPORTERS,

AND DEALERS IN

Paints, Varnishes, and Oils,

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GEO. A. COOKE'S
COAL EMPORIUM
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IF YOU WANT PERFECT SATISFACTION in every respect, buy the celebrated PRESTON COAL, Egg and Stove sizes at $7.25 per ton. Also the genuine EAGLE VEIN COAL, same sizes, same price, and a very fine quality of LEHIGH, Egg and Stove, at $8.00 per ton. I keep nothing but the best. Orders received at No. 114 South THIRD Street. 5 24

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THE BRANCH OFFICE OF THE

NEW YORK ACCIDENTAL INSURANCE CO.

IS REMOVED TO

No. 112 South FOURTH Street.

7 11 12trp FRANK O. ALLEN, Manager.

PATENT WIRE WORK

FOR RAILINGS, STORE FRONTS,

GUARDS, PARTITIONS,
IRON BEDSTEADS, AND WIRE WORK,
In variety, manufactured by

M. WALKER & SONS:

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IMPROVED ELLIPTIC HOOK

LOCK-STITCH SEWING MACHINE!

OFFICE, No. 923 CHESNUT STREET.

SLOAT SEWING MACHINES, Repaired and proved. [5 5 stuth3m4p

MEDICAL.

SIMILIA SIMILIBUS CURANTUR.

HUMPHREYS'

HOMŒOPATHIC SPECIFICS,

HAVE PROVED, FROM THE MOST AMPLE experience, an entire success; Simple—Prompt—Efficient, and Reliable. They are the only Medicines perfectly adapted to popular use—so simple that mistakes cannot be made in using them; so harmless as to be free from danger, and so efficient as to be always reliable. They have raised the highest commendation from all, and will always render satisfaction.

Nos.		Cents.
1,	Cures **Fevers**, Congestion, Inflammations..	25
2,	" **Worms**, Worm-Fever, Worm-Colic.	25
3,	" **Crying**-Colic, or Teething of Infants.	25
4,	" **Diarrhœa** of children or adults.....	25
5,	" **Dysentery**, Griping, Billous Colic..	25
6,	" **Cholera-Morbus**, Vomiting......	25
7,	" **Coughs**, Colds, Bronchitis..........	25
8,	" **Neuralgia**, Toothache, Faceache...	25
9,	" **Headaches**, Sick-Headache, Vertigo	25
10,	" **Dyspepsia**, Billous Stomach.......	25
11,	" **Suppressed**, or painful Periods....	25
12,	" **Whites**, too profuse Periods.......	25
13,	" **Croup**, Cough, difficult Breathing....	25
14,	" **Salt Rheum**, Erysipelas, Eruptions	25
15,	" **Rheumatism**, Rheumatic Pains..	25
16,	" **Fever & Ague**, Chill Fever, Agues	50
17,	" **Piles**, blind or bleeding............	50
18,	" **Ophthalmy**, and sore or weak Eyes	50
19,	" **Catarrh**, acute or chronic, Influenza	50
20,	" **Whooping-Cough**, violentCoughs	50
21,	" **Asthma**, oppressed Breathing	50
22,	" **Ear Discharges**, impaired Hearing	50
23,	" **Scrofula**, enlarged Glands, Swellings	50
24,	" **General** Debility, Physical Weakness	50
25,	" **Dropsy**, and scanty Secretions......	50
26,	" **Sea-sickness**, sickness from riding.	50
27,	" **Kidney-Disease**, Gravel...........	50
28,	" **Nervous Debility, Seminal Emissions**, involuntary Discharges	1.00
29,	" **Sore Mouth**, Canker..............	50
30,	" **Urinary Weakness**, wetting bed.	50
31,	" **Painful Periods**, with Spasms...	50
32,	" **Sufferings** at change of life........	1.00
33,	" **Epilepsy**, Spasms, St. Vitus' Dance.	1.00
34,	" **Diphtheria**, ulcerated Sore Throat.	50

FAMILY CASES.

35 large vials, morocco case, and book complete	$10 00
20 large vials, in morocco, and book..........	6 00
20 large vials, plain case, and book..........	5 00
15 boxes (Nos. 1 to 15), and book..............	3 00

VETERINARY SPECIFICS.

Mahogany cases, 10 vials, with book........	$10 00
Single vials, with directions..................	1 00

☞ These Remedies, by the case or single box, are sent to any part of the country, by Mail or Express, free of charge on receipt of the price. Address

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CHEROKEE CURE,

THE GREAT

INDIAN MEDICINE,

CURES ALL DISEASES CAUSED BY

YOUTHFUL INDISCRETION, VIZ:—
SEMINAL WEAKNESS,
LOSS OF MEMORY, UNIVERSAL LASSITUDE,
PAINS IN THE BACK,
DIMNESS OF VISION,
PREMATURE OLD AGE
WEAK NERVES,
DIFFICULT BREATHING,
PALE COUNTENANCE,
INSANITY,
CONSUMPTION,
AND ALL DISEASES
That follow as a sequence of youthful indiscretions.

THE CHEROKEE CURE

Will restore health and vigor, and effect a permanent cure after all other medicines have failed.

Thirty-two page pamphlet sent in a sealed envelope, free to any address.

Price $2 per bottle, or three bottles for $5.

Sold by all Druggists; or will be sent by express to any portion of the world, on the receipt of price, by the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
No. 37 Walker street, New York.

CHEROKEE REMEDY

Cures all Urinary Complaints, viz.: Gravel, Inflammation of the Bladder and Kidneys, Retention of Urine, Strictures of the Uretera, Dropsical Swellings, Brick Dust Deposits, and all diseases that require a diuretic, and when used in conjunction with the CHEROKEE INJECTION, does not fail to cure Gonorrhœa, Gleet, and all Mucus Discharges in Male or Female curing recent cases in from one to three days and is especially recommended in those cases of Fluor Albus or Whites in Females. The two medicines used in conjunction will not fail to remove this disagreeable complaint, and in those cases where other medicines have been used without success.

Price, Remedy, One Bottle, $2, three Bottles, $5.
" Injection " " $2, " " $5.

The Cherokee "*Cure*," "*Remedy*," and "*Injection*" are to be found in all well-regulated drug stores, and are recommended by physicians and druggists all over the world for their intrinsic worth and merit. Some unprincipled dealers, however, try to deceive their customers by selling cheap and worthless compounds—in order to make money—in place of these. *Be not deceived*. If the druggists will not buy them for you, write to us, and we will send them to you by express, securely packed, and free from observation. We treat all diseases to which the human system is subject, and will be pleased to receive full and explicit statements from those who have failed to receive relief heretofore. Ladies or gentlemen can address us *in perfect confidence*. We desire to send our thirty-two page pamphlet free to every lady and gentleman in the land. Address all letters for pamphlets, medicines, or advice, to the sole proprietor,

DR. W. R. MERWIN,
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Cure Warranted if Directions are Followed.

COLD IN THE HEAD RELIEVED IN A FEW MINUTES.

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BRONCHIAL SYRUP!

An unfailing Remedy for Coughs, Colds, Bronchitis, Sore Throat, Hoarseness, and Irritation of the Bronchial Tubes or Lungs, Tickling in the Throat, and Croup.

DR. D. H. SEELYE & CO., Proprietors,
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AGENTS FOR PENNSYLVANIA.
FRENCH, RICHARDS & CO.,
Nos. 14, 16, 18 and 20 South TENTH Street.
DYOTT & CO.,
7 9 mws6w rp No. 232 North SECOND Street.

REMOVAL.

THE OFFICE OF THE

COLLECTOR INTERNAL REVENUE,

FIRST DISTRICT,

HAS BEEN REMOVED FROM No. 419 CHESNUT STREET, TO

No. 247 South THIRD Street,

East Side, corner of EVELINA, below Walnut.

JOHN H. TAGGART,
7 17 3t Collector First District Pennsylvania.

FURNITURE.—THE LARGEST, Cheapest and Best Stock of Furniture in the world is to be found at

GOULD & CO.'S
UNION FURNITURE DEPOT,
CORNER OF NINTH AND MARKET STREETS,
and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street.

Parlor Suits, in Hair, Brocade, Plush Damask, or Rep.

Dining-room, Chamber, Library Kitchen, and Office Furniture, at fabulously low prices, and the newest styles and patterns.

Public Building, School College, and Shop Furniture in endless variety.

All kinds of Furniture wanted by housekeepers at exceedingly low prices at either of their immense establishments. If you want to save money and get well served go to GOULD & CO. before purchasing elsewhere. Corner of NINTH and MARKET, and Nos. 37 and 39 N. SECOND Street. 2 10 5o

UNADULTERATED LIQUORS ONLY.

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Owing to the great excess of Mr. Crosby's expenditure in building the Chicago Opera House over the original estimates, resulting from the increased cost of everything during the war, he became financially embarrassed, and the sale of the magnificent edifice he had reared becoming necessary the friends of art here and in the West suggested the feasibility of making it the groundwork of a distribution of first rate National Paintings and Engravings. The idea was at once accepted by the leading citizens of Chicago, who subscribed to a large fund for the Opera House Art Association with the view of realizing the original cost of the Opera House and at the same time promoting the taste for art in the great metropolis of the West. The plan has received the most generous support of the leading artists in the United States, while the engravers and publishers have also concurred in a way which renders this scheme the means not only of paying Mr. Crosby for his immense outlay, but of permanently benefiting the art of America by the distribution of a

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The following letter is subjoined as an evidence of the deep interest taken by the Chicago public in the success of the enterprise, and of the warm approval of the plan by gentlemen of high commercial and personal standing:—

U. H. CROSBY, Esq.:—

Dear Sir:—We have been pleased to learn that you have decided to adopt the "Art Union" principle in the disposition of your Opera House.

While we should be glad to know of your success in such an enterprise, under any circumstance it would add greatly to our gratification to reflect that in accomplishing your own wishes, you had given additional impetus to the development of æsthetic taste amongst us. That this would be only the natural result of the distribution as proposed, of a large number of first class paintings and engravings we have no doubt, and we congratulate the public upon this fact as well as upon the no less important one that they possess in your own well-established integrity satisfactory guarantee that the enterprise will be fairly and honorably conducted.

With every wish that you may succeed, we are, dear sir,

Yours, very truly,

F. B. McCagg,
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S. B. Cobb,
Hiram Wheeler,
Thomas Church,
J. A. Ellis,
A. W. Mack,
Amos T. Hall,
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E. G. L. Faxon,
J. G. Burley,
Nathan Mears,
Clinton Briggs,
Peter Page,
J. S. Rumsey,
David Gage.

The subscription books will close on Saturday, the 22d of September, 1866 and on the 1st of October following, the award of premiums will be publicly made at the Opera House, under the sole direction of a committee representing the shareholders of all sections of the country, and in a manner to insure entire satisfaction to all interested.

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Agent for Philadelphia,
Southwest corner of SIXTH and CHESNUT,

* Where specimen copies of the engravings may be seen. 7 11ws

LITERATURE.

REVIEW OF NEW BOOKS.

HOMES WITHOUT HANDS. By Rev. J. G. Wood, M. A., F. L. S., etc. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia: J. B. Lippincott & Co.

The public have already become tolerably well acquainted with the contents of the work, now issued for the first time in book form, through the medium of *Harper's Magazine*. We doubt the wisdom of the publishers in filling the pages of their monthly with engravings of books. It makes the periodical interesting, but we should imagine that it would injure the sale of the work. As all of the May readers of the magazine can testify, the engravings are excellent, but then having once seen them, there is little to induce the reader to look at them again. The contents are all instructive as well as interesting, and the book will be an excellent textbook of instruction. It is neatly bound, and is for sale by J. B. Lippincott & Co.

LAND AT LAST. A novel. By Edmund Yates. Harper & Brothers. Philadelphia agents: G. W. Pitcher, No. 808 Chesnut street; J. B. Lippincott & Co.

Mr. Yates is certainly manufacturing novels with a frightful rapidity. We had "Broken to Harness" a few weeks since; "Running the Gauntlet" last week; and now "Land at Last" is given to the public. We should judge from what we have had time to read, that the work now in hand is rather more cheerful in its tone than its predecessors. The motto, "*Port tenebras lux*," is encouraging. We have had no time to critically examine it, but if it be as well told a tale as "Running the Gauntlet," it will add to the author's fame. Both G. W. Pitcher and Lippincott have it for sale.

—G. W. Pitcher also sends us a little pamphlet by Professor Blot, on Cookery, which contains the composition of erudite dishes, which will be acceptable to a modern epicure.

LITERARY NOTES.

—A curious poem called "The World's Epitaph," by an anonymous hand, has just been printed for private circulation in London. The writer, whose ambition has been to avoid the errors of the common run of poets, and produce something worthy of being listened to, gives, among other things, an allegory in which Christ, as a travelling tinker, is represented going about the world, crying "Old souls to mend!" Here are two of the stanzas:—

> "Still on his way the tinker wends,
> Tho' *jobs* be far between and few;
> But here and there a soul he mends,
> *And makes it look as good as new.*
> Once set to work, and fairly hired,
> His dull old hammer moves inspired.
>
> * * * * * * * *
>
> "His task is steady, slow, and sure:
> He plucks it out, despite the howl,
> With patient hand and look demure,
> *As cunning maiden draws a fowl.*
> *He knows the job he is about,*
> And pulls till all the lie is out."

—George Lillie Craik, L.L. D., Professor of History and English Literature in Queen's College, Belfast, died on the 25th of June, at the age of sixty-seven. He was born in Fife in 1799, and was the son of a schoolmaster. In 1824 he came to London, and got employment under Mr. Charles Knight and the Society for the Diffusion of Useful Knowledge. He wrote the "Pursuit of Knowledge under Difficulties," for the Library of Entertaining Knowledge; the "Pictorial History of England," "Sketches of Literature and Learning in England, from the Norman Conquest to the Accession of Elizabeth," "History of British Commerce," "Spenser and his Poetry," "The English of Shakespeare," and "The Romance of the Peerage." He has been Professor in Queen's College, Belfast, since 1849. His last important work was a "History of the English Language and Literature." A son of Professor Craik married Miss Mulock.

—Among recent French books are "Etude sur le Charactere et la Politique personelle de Louis XV, d'apres sa correspondance secrete inedite," by M. M. Boutarie; a work on the Suez Canal, by M. L. Le Saint; "L'Isthme de Suez. Essais de Canalisation dans les Temps Anciens et au Moyen Age. Projet de M. de Lesseps. Phases diverses de la Question. Travaux accomplis de la Mediterranes a la Mer Rouge;" and the first number of Gustave Dore's illustrated edition of Gautier's "Le Capitaine Fracasse," which will consist of sixty numbers, two of which are to appear weekly.

—The London *Review*, in a not very favorable notice of Professor Agassiz's lectures on "The Structure of Animal Life," gravely informs its readers that they were read "before an American musical academy." This blunder is accounted for by the statement on the title-page of the book, that they were delivered "at the Brooklyn Academy of Music."

—The Hon. Mrs. Norton's story of "Old Sir Douglas," which has been publishing for some time in *Macmillan's Magazine*, has come to an untimely end, without being finished. The editor wishes his readers to understand that this "is from a cause which could not be foreseen, and which it has been found impossible to obviate."

—The *Round Table* has a double-leaded article entitled "Wanted—Writers," in which it argues in favor of an increase in the number of writers in our country. We do not agree with our contemporary. What we want is better authors, and not more poor ones. Let the ones we have excel, and they will be full enough to cover the field.

—Mr. Herbert Spencer has reconsidered his determination to suspend the publication of his "System of Philosophy" on account of the small number of subscribers, and has recently issued the sixteenth number of the series, being a continuation of the section of "Morphological Development."

—The second volume of the Emperor's "Life of Cæsar," has not only revived the old controversy as to the place of the Roman general's landing in Britain, but has even called out a historical free-thinker named Surtees, who has written a book on the bold inquiry whether Cæsar ever crossed the Channel at all.

—A telegram from Rome says that the Congregation of the Index has condemned "Les Apotres," by M. Renan; "Le Catholicisme Romain en Russie," by M. Tolstoy; "La Bible et l'Humanite," by Michelet; and "L'Histoire de la Litterature Anglaise," by Taine.

—The Albert Gold Medal of the Society of Arts has been presented to Professor Faraday, "for his discoveries in electricity, magnetism, and chemistry, which, in their application to the industries of the world, have so largely promoted arts manufactures, and commerce."

—Mr. C. S. Calverley, late fellow of Christ's College, has recently published a volume of "Translations into English and Latin," which is very well spoken of. It contains the first two books of Homer's "Iliad," the whole of Virgil's "Eclogues," fifteen odes and one epode of Horace, and three pieces from Sophocles, Virgil, and Catullus. The Homeric translation is in blank verse, and it is pronounced more like Homer than most of the blank-verse translations of the day. How it compares with Lord Derby's version may be inferred from a passage taken from both:—

LORD DERBY.

> He said, and from the council led the way.
> Up rose the sceptered monarchs, and obeyed
> Their leader's call, and round them thronged the crowd,
> As swarms of bees that pour in ceaseless stream
> From out the crevice of some hollow rock,
> Now clustering, and anon 'mid vernal flowers,
> Some here, some there, in busy numbers fly;
> So to the assembly from their tents and ships
> The countless tribes came thronging; in their midst,
> By Jove excited, Rumor urged them on.
> Great was the din; and as the mighty mass
> Sat down, the solid earth beneath them groaned.

MR. CALVERLEY.

> He spake, and slowly from the council moved.
> They rose, and followed in their leader's wake.
> Those sceptered kings; the host flocked after them.
> As when from some rock's hollow, swarm on swarm,
> Rise multitudes of thickly thronging bees,
> And hang in clusters on the flowers of spring,
> And fly in myriads, this way some, some that;
> They in such multitudes from tent and ship,
> Skirting the bottomless sea-sand, marched in troops
> To council. With them sped a voice of fire,
> Bidding them on; Zeus sent it; and they met,
> Unquietly they met: Earth groaned beneath
> The trampling of the hosts as they sat down,
> And there was tumult.

—The latest poems of Christina Rossette have been published, from which we select the following couplet, as sweetly rythmical, though having no depth:—

SONG.

> When I am dead, my dearest,
> Sing no sad songs for me;
> Plant thou no roses at my head,
> Nor shady cypress-tree:
> Be the green grass above me
> With showers and dew-drops wet;
> And if thou wilt, remember,
> And if thou wilt, forget
> I shall not see the shadows,
> I shall not feel the rain;
> I shall not hear the nightingale
> Sing on, as if in pain:
> And dreaming through the twilight
> That doth not rise nor set,
> Haply I may remember,
> And haply may forget.

The one given below is less musical, but more truly poetical:—

UP-HILL.

> Does the road wind up-hill all the way?
> Yes, to the very end.
> Will the day's journey take the whole long day?
> From morn to night, my friend.
>
> But is there for the night a resting-place?
> A roof for when the slow dark hours begin.
> May not the darkness hide it from my face?
> You cannot miss that inn.
>
> Shall I meet other wayfarers at night?
> Those who have gone before
> Then must I knock, or call when just in sight?
> They will not keep you standing at that door.
>
> Shall I find comfort, travel-sore, and weak?
> Of labor you shall find the sum.
> Will there be beds for me and all who seek?
> Yea, beds for all who come.

—A Paris correspondent says:—

"The quarrel between M. Victorien Sardou and M. Paul Feval has been, happily, terminated without the duel which at one time seemed imminent; and the latter may repose in peace on the abundant laurels he has already gathered, one of the glossiest as well as most profitable of his laurel-leaves being his last creation, 'The Benoiton Family,' which, after a short pause, has resumed the course of its successes as brilliantly as ever. The wonderful costumes of the actresses in this popular piece have done far more to stimulate the existing passion for costly dress than the moral of the play will ever do to restrain it; and ever since this tirade against extravagant dressing has been upon the boards of the Vaudeville, all the womankind of the capital has been assiduously imitating the 'ravishing toilettes' of the Benoiton ladies. We have had the Benoiton chain, and bonnets, head-dresses, jet, gold, silver, straw, and glass, and on foulards, muslins, silks, and ribbons. We have crinolines, skirts, paletots, boots, bracelets, parasols, and horsewhips *a la Benoiton*, and now we have pastilles, bonbons, and, lastly, sticks of apple-sugar rejoicing in the same magic appellation."

—Mr. Frederick Muller, of Amsterdam, is publishing a complete edition, for the first time, of the works of the Polish Reformer:—"Joannis a Lasco Opera tem edita quam inedita. Recensuit, et vitam auctoris enerravit A. Kuyper, Th. Dr."

—Mr. Plumptre, the translator of Sophocles, has published a volume of poems called "Master and Scholar," etc. etc.

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NEW YORK, September 3, 1858.

I have analyzed a sample of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY received from Mr. Charles Wharton, Jr., Philadelphia; and having carefully tested it, I am pleased to state that it is entirely FREE FROM POISONOUS OR DELETERIOUS substances. It is an unusually pure and fine-flavored quality of whisky.

JAMES R. CHILTON, M. D.,
Analytical Chemist

BOSTON, March 7, 1859.

I have made a chemical analysis of commercial samples of CHESNUT GROVE WHISKY, which proves to be free from the heavy Fusil Oils, and perfectly pure and unadulterated. The fine flavor of this whisky is derived from the grain used in manufacturing it.

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U. S. 6s OF 1881.
5-20s, OLD AND NEW.
10-40s; CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS,
7·30 NOTES, 1st, 2d, and 3d Series.
COMPOUND INTEREST NOTES WANTED.
INTEREST ALLOWED ON DEPOSITS.
Collections made. Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission.
Special business accommodations reserved for LADIES. 6 7 2m

U. S. SECURITIES.
A SPECIALTY.
SMITH, RANDOLPH & CO.,
BANKERS & BROKERS,
16 S. THIRD ST. | 3 NASSAU ST.
PHILADELPHIA. | NEW YORK.
STOCKS AND GOLD
BOUGHT AND SOLD ON COMMISSION
HERE AND IN NEW YORK. 21

DAVIES BROTHERS,
No. 225 DOCK STREET,
BANKERS AND BROKERS,
BUY AND SELL
UNITED STATES BONDS, 1881s, 5-20s, 10-40s.
UNITED STATES 7 3-10s, ALL ISSUES.
CERTIFICATES OF INDEBTEDNESS.
Mercantile Paper and Loans on Collaterals negotiated
Stocks Bought and Sold on Commission. 1 31 §

THE FIRST NATIONAL BANK
HAS REMOVED!
During the erection of the new Bank building,
TO 1 17 4p
No. 305 CHESNUT STREET

5'20S.—FIVE-TWENTIES.
7'30s —SEVEN-THIRTIES
WANTED.
DE HAVEN & BROTHER,
1 7 No. 40 S. THIRD STREET.

WATCHES, JEWELRY ETC.

LEWIS LADOMUS,
DIAMOND DEALER & JEWELER,
WATCHES, JEWELRY & SILVER WARE,
WATCHES and JEWELRY REPAIRED.
802 Chestnut St., Phila.

Owing to the decline of Gold, has made a great reduction in price of his large and well assorted stock of
Diamonds,
Watches,
Jewelry,
Silverware, Etc.
The public are respectfully invited to call and examine our stock before purchasing elsewhere. 2 2§

SILVER AND PLATED GOODS,
OF THE
Most Superior Workmanship,
AT THE
NEW STORE
No. 704 ARCH STREET.
The undersigned (late of the famous Rogers Bros Manufacturing Company) respectfully announce that they have opened a new and beautiful store for the sale of SILVER and PLATED WARE, at No 704 ARCH Street. Our long experience as manufacturers will enable us to keep nothing but first-class Goods, and those who may patronize our store will find our plated goods far superior to any ever imported, and our customers may rely on the goods being precisely what they are represented to be.
5 26§ BOWMAN & LEONARD.

WATCHES, JEWELRY, &c.
MUSICAL BOXES.
A full assortment of above goods constantly on hand at moderate prices—the Musical Boxes playing from 2 to 10 beautiful Airs.
FARR & BROTHER, Importers,
No. 324 CHESNUT STREET,
11 11smth§rp Below Fourth.

G. RUSSELL & CO.,
No. 22 North SIXTH St.,
INVITE ATTENTION TO THEIR FULL STOCK
OF
FANCY AND PLAIN
SILVER WARE,
Of the Finest Quality. [5 26 §

RICH JEWELRY
JOHN BRENNAN,
DEALER IN
DIAMONDS, FINE WATCHES, JEWELRY
Etc. Etc. Etc.
9 20§ No. 13 S. EIGHTH STREET, Philada.

REFRIGERATORS.

SCHOOLEY'S
NEW PATENT SELF-VENTILATING
AMERICAN
REFRIGERATOR,
PATENTED JANUARY 5, 1864.
Is the best and only perfect Self-Ventilating Preserver in the world! and will keep such articles as Vegetables, Fruits, Meats, Game, Fish, Milk, Eggs, etc. etc.,
LONGER, DRIER, AND COLDER,
WITH LESS ICE,
Than any other Refrigerator now in use!
E. S. FARSON & CO.
6 20 1m Nos. 222 and 224 DOCK Street.

SUMMER RESORTS.

MOUNTAIN HOUSE
CRESSON SPRINGS,
On the Summit of the Allegheny Mountains
IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS
Since last season additional buildings have been completed and furnished, adding greatly to our facilities for accommodation. The grounds have been very much improved. A Band has been engaged for the season. Fine livery is in attendance. Excursion Tickets are issued by the Pennsylvania Railroad, good until October 1. Passengers leaving Philadelphia at 10 A. M., come through to Cresson in daylight. All through trains stop. Persons wishing to engage rooms, can do so by addressing
GEORGE W. MULLIN,
CRESSON SPRINGS,
6 28 1m Cambria County, Pennsylvania.

SURF HOUSE,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.,
A FIRST-CLASS HOTEL,
IN EVERY RESPECT, IS NOW OPEN.
ADDRESS,
WILLIAM T. CALEB,
6 2 1m *PROPRIETOR.*
N. B.—The Saterlee Band is engaged for the season.

COLUMBIA HOUSE,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.,
Opened on the 1st Day of June, 1866
GEORGE J. BOLTON,
6 27wfm2m PROPRIETOR.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.
Will open for the reception of guests on
WEDNESDAY, JUNE 27, 1866.
DODWORTH'S BAND engaged for the season.
Persons desiring to engage rooms will address
BROWN & WOELPPER
PROPRIETORS, ATLANTIC CITY,
Or No. 827 RICHMOND Street,
6 9 2mrp* Philadelphia.

BROWN'S MILLS BOARDING HOUSE.
The former patrons and friends of the Boarding House originally kept by the Brown family at Brown's Mills, in the township of Pemberton, county of Burlington, and State of New Jersey are hereby informed that the subscriber is now ready to accommodate all who will favor him with their company.
THOMAS SCATTERGOOD.
N. B.—Stages for the accommodation of passengers to and from Brown's Mills, will run from Pemberton to depot.
JOHN HAVENS,
6 23sw2m Proprietor of Stages.

MERCHANTS' HOTEL,
CAPE ISLAND, N. J.
This Hotel being entirely refitted and refurnished in the best manner, IS NOW OPEN FOR THE RECEPTION OF GUESTS.
The house is located near the ocean, and every attention will be given to merit the patronage of the public.
McNUTT & MASON,
6 22 tf PROPRIETORS.

BEIRN'S COTTAGE,
(ADJOINING McMAKIN'S HOTEL),
CAPE ISLAND, NEW JERSEY.
This new and handsome Hotel, built in the Italian Villa style and delightfully located, immediately on the beach at the foot of Perry street, Cape Island, New Jersey, is now open for the reception of visitors. In its erection no pains or expense have been spared to secure the comfort of its guests; and being newly furnished throughout in the most elegant and *recherche* style it is one of the most pleasant and attractive stopping places on the Island.
Among its elegantly furnished apartments will be found two superbly fitted up Ice Cream Saloons, where the choicest Creams, Water Ices, Confections, Jellies, etc., will always be found. M FILON,
7 7 2w Superintendent.

THE WARM SPRINGS, NEAR HUNTINGDON, Pennsylvania.—This delightful summer resort, five miles north of the Pennsylvania Railroad, at Huntingdon, Pa., is now open for the accommodation of visitors. The location is beautiful, the water invigorating, fine grounds for hunting, driving, etc. Stone creek, near the Springs, affords good water for fishing. There is no more romantic spot in the country, and for invalids the fresh air and sweet scenery are especially desirable. The Pennsylvania Railroad Company will issue excursion tickets to visitors from June 10 to October 1. Comfortable coaches run daily between the Springs and Huntingdon. For particulars address me, at Huntingdon, Pa.
WILLIAM J. GEISSINGER, Proprietor.
References—Hon. William A. Porter, Colonel Charles T. Matthews, Sansom street baths; L. T. Wattson, Esq., President Huntingdon and Broad Top Railroad Company; Colonel A. K. Chambers, firm of Chambers & Cattell, No 32 N. Third street; Charles M. Allmond, Esq., Proprietor Washington House. 6 20 1m*

CONTINENTAL HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.
This new mammoth hotel, the largest in the country, is now open for the season. Accommodations for 1200 persons. Address
SPRAGUE & STOKES,
6 18 1m Proprietors.

THE ALHAMBRA, ATLANTIC CITY, N. J.—This spacious and elegant establishment will open for the reception of guests on or before the 27th day of June, 1866.
6 15 mw2m ROBERT B LEEDS, Proprietor.

STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO., beg most respectfully to call the attention of the public at large to their newly-invented Patent,
THE UNIVERSAL ALARMIST,
which, by discharging a percussion cap, made expressly for the purpose, will prove very effectual in the prevention of burglaries, etc.
The following are some of its great advantages:—
1st. Simplicity of construction, cheapness and ease in application, so that a servant or child may set it.
2d. Freedom from danger to persons or property.
3d. Universality of application to any part of a Door, Window, Grating, Shutter, Gate, Garden, Preserve, Fish Pond, etc.
4th. It gives a check to burglars by alarming the inmates, neighbors and police.
5th. The mind is relieved from much painful anxiety, in female loneliness or old age, especially when articles of great value are kept in the house.
6th. It is a universal protection to travellers to fasten on chamber doors.
7th. Its construction is simple and not liable to get out of order.
DIRECTIONS FOR USE ACCOMPANY EVERY INSTRUMENT.
We have put our article at the low price of ONE DOLLAR, inclusive of 25 caps, and it cannot be got cheaper either from us or from our agents. For further particulars inquire of or address,
STEIGLEDER, TROUT, VOIGT & CO.,
Office, No. 524 WALNUT Street,
Room No 18.
We will send the ALARMIST to any part of the country on receipt of price, and 25 cents extra for postage.
Country Agents wanted. 6 29 3m

FOR SALE—STATE AND COUNTY RIGHTS of Capewell & Co.'s Patent Wind Guard and Air Heater for Coal Oil Lamps; it prevents the Chimneys from breaking. This we will warrant. Also saves one-third the oil. Call and see them, they cost but ten cents. No. 263 RACE street, Philadelphia. Sample sent to any part of the United States on receipt of 25 cents. 3 10

SUMMER RESORTS.

SUMMER RESORTS
ON LINE OF
Reading Railroad and Branches.

MANSION HOUSE, MOUNT CARBON,
Mrs. Caroline Wunder, Pottsville P. O., Schuylkill co
TUSCARORA HOTEL,
Mrs. Hannah Miller, Tuscarora P. O., Schuylkill co
MAHANOY CITY HOTEL,
G. W. Frost, Mahanoy City P. O., Schuylkill co.
WHITE HOUSE,
Mrs. Susan Marsdorf, Reading P. O
ANDALUSIA,
James S. Madeira, Reading P. O.
LIVING SPRINGS HOTEL,
Dr. A. Smith, Wernersville P. O., Berks co
SOUTH MOUNTAIN HOUSE,
H. H. Manderbach, Womelsdorf P. O., Berks co.
COLD SPRINGS HOTEL,
Lebanon co., Charles Roedermel, Harrisburg P. O.
BOYERSTOWN SEMINARY,
J. B. Henky, Boyerstown P. O., Berk co.
YELLOW SPRINGS HOTEL,
S. R. Snyder, Yellow Springs P. O., Chester co.
LITIZ SPRINGS,
Samuel Lichtenthaler, Litiz P O., Lancaster co
EPHRATA MOUNTAIN SPRINGS,
Alexander S. Feather, Ephrata P. O., Lancaster co
APRIL 21, 1866. 4 23 3m

EXCURSIONISTS,
TOURISTS,
AND
Pleasure Seekers
TO
NIAGARA FALLS,
Lake Ontario, The Thousand Islands, Rapids of the River St. Lawrence, Montreal, Quebec, Riviere du Loup, Saguenay River, White Mountains, Portland, Boston, Lake George, Saratoga, New York, etc. etc. etc., will find it to their advantage to procure
THROUGH TICKETS,
WHICH ARE SOLD AT REDUCED RATES AT THE TICKET OFFICE OF THE
CATAWISSA RAILROAD LINE,
No. 425 CHESNUT STREET.
Passengers have choice of several routes to Niagara Falls, and Through Tickets are sold down Lake Ontario and River St. Lawrence, to Ogdensburg, Montreal, and Quebec, via the American and English Line of Steamers, passing the Thousand Islands and the Rapids of the River St. Lawrence by daylight, returning to New York or Boston by
FIFTY DIFFERENT ROUTES.
These routes offer to pleasure seekers scenery unsurpassed in this country.
No extra charge for meals or state-rooms on steamers between Niagara Falls and Montreal.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holders to stop over at any point on the route.
For further information and Guide Books descriptive of the Routes, apply at the Company's Office, No. 425 CHESNUT Street. N. VAN HORN,
6 13wam2m Passenger Agent.

SUMMER TRAVEL,
Via North Pennsylvania Railroad,
SHORTEST AND MOST PLEASANT ROUTE TO
WILKESBARRE, | MAUCH CHUNK,
EASTON, | ALLENTOWN,
BETHLEHEM, | HAZLETON
AND ALL POINTS IN THE
Lehigh and Wyoming Valleys.
Commodious Cars,
Smooth Track,
Fine Scenery,
Excellent Hotels
Are the Specialities of this Route.
Through to Wilkesbarre and Mauch Chunk without change of cars.
The new road between the summit of the mountain and Wilkesbarre opens up views of unsurpassed beauty, and the new Hotel provides the best and most ample accommodations for summer visitors.
Excursion Tickets from Philadelphia to principal points, issued FROM TICKET OFFICES ONLY, at reduced rates, on Saturdays, good to return till Monday evening.
Excursion Tickets to Wilkesbarre, good for ten days, issued any day.
THROUGH TRAINS.
Cars leave the Depot, THIRD and THOMPSON Streets, at 7 30 A. M., 3 30 P. M., and 5 15 P. M.
For particulars, see time table in another column.
6 9 2mrp ELLIS CLARK, Agent.

SHORTEST ROUTE TO THE SEA SHORE.
CAMDEN AND ATLANTIC RAILROAD.
SUMMER ARRANGEMENT.
THROUGH IN TWO HOURS.
Five trains daily to Atlantic City, and one on Sunday.
On and after THURSDAY, June 28, 1866, trains will leave Vine Street Ferry as follows:—

Special Excursion	6 00 A. M.
Mail	7 30 A. M.
Freight, with Passenger Car attached	9 15 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	2 00 P. M.
Atlantic Accommodation	4 15 P. M.
RETURNING LEAVE ATLANTIC.	
Special Excursion	5 18 P. M.
Mail	4 45 P. M.
Freight	11 33 A. M.
Express (through in two hours)	7 08 A. M.
Accommodation	5 50 A. M.
Junction Accommodation to Jackson and intermediate stations, leaves Vine street	5 30 P. M.
Returning leaves Jackson	6 32 A. M.
Haddonfield Accommodation Train leaves Vine street	10 15 A. M. and 2 00 P. M.
Leaves Haddonfield	1 00 P. M. and 3 15 P. M.

Sunday Mail Train to Atlantic leaves Vine street at 7 30 A. M. and Atlantic at 4 45 P. M.
Fare to Atlantic, $2. Round trip tickets, good only for the day and train on which they are issued, $3.
The Philadelphia Express Company, Principal Office No 26 S. Fifth street, Branch Office No 320 N Wharves, above Vine, will attend to the usual branches of express business along the line of the road, and deliver baggage, etc., to and from all trains.
Goods of every description called for and forwarded by express to Atlantic City and all way stations on the road. Baggage checked from residence at Philadelphia to hotel or cottage at Atlantic City.
6 25 2m JOHN G. BRYANT, Agent

CAMDEN AND AMBOY, PHILADELPHIA AND TRENTON, AND BELVIDERE DELAWARE RAILROADS.
GRAND EXCURSION ARRANGEMENT
FOR
TOURISTS AND PLEASURE TRAVEL
TO
NIAGARA FALLS, MONTREAL, QUEBEC, THE WHITE MOUNTAINS, LAKE GEORGE, SARATOGA, DELAWARE WATER GAP, ETC. ETC
These excursion routes are arranged for the special accommodation of tourists and pleasure travellers, enabling them to visit the celebrated watering places of the North, at much less than regular rates of fare.
Tickets good until November 1st, 1866, and entitle the holder to stop over at any point on the route.
For Tickets, information, and circulars descriptive of the routes, apply at the Ticket Office of the Company, No 828 CHESNUT Street, Continental Hotel.
6 30 2m W. H. GATZMER, Agent.

FOR CAPE MAY.
Commencing MONDAY July 16, 1866. Trains will leave (Upper Ferry) Market street, Philadelphia, as follows:—
9 00 A. M. Morning Mail, due 12 25
2 00 P. M. Accommodation, due 6 P. M.
4 00 P. M. Fast Express, due 7 05
Returning will leave Cape Island—
6 30 A. M. Morning Mail, due 10 07.
9 00 A. M. Fast Express, due 12 07.
5 00 P. M. Express, due 8 12.
Ticket Offices, at Ferry, foot of Market street, and No 828 Chesnut street, Continental Hotel.
Persons purchasing tickets of the Agent, at No. 828 Chesnut street can, by leaving orders, have their baggage called for and checked at their residences by Graham's Baggage Express.
§ 6 28 J. VAN RENSSELAER, Superintendent.

UNITED STATES HOTEL,
LONG BRANCH, N. J.,
Is now open for the reception of visitors.
7 5 1m BENJ. A. SHOEMAKER, Proprietor.

IMMIGRATION.

A Grand Phenomenon.

How the Emigrants are Treated on Board Ship—Vice versus Virtue—Seductions and Rapes on Shipboard—How They are Starved, Famished, and Robbed Before and After They Land—The Cruelties They Endure—The United States Laws on Emigration—How They are Registered when They Land—How They Get Their Gold Exchanged—How They Commence Life Afresh—How They Live and Sleep at Castle Garden—The Questions Put to Them There—How the Books are Kept and Accounts Made, Etc. Etc. Etc.

In recent numbers of our paper we have laid before the public some interesting statistics on immigration, which doubtless have informed our readers of the quality and number of emigrants who have arrived at this port during the last ten or twelve years, as also their nationalities and destinations.

These unprovided-for hordes must have work to do and land to cultivate, and here they find both readily available in our Southern and Western States. They hear of this, and learn the way across the water.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS EMBARK.

The courage displayed, and necessarily possessed, by these teeming multitudes of adventurers, is a rather signal, yet agreeable, contrast with the dispositions of many who never leave their land of nativity, but remain domesticated within the mural confines of their towns. Taking a retrospect of our bygone times, and reviewing our experiences, when we first quitted the Old Country, and crossed that treacherous stormy Irish Channel, or the remarkably capricious German Ocean, when storms and gales had sprung up, and declared the majesty of Him who holds them in His hand, what faith we were coerced to exercise.

They encounter their first trying ordeal, their initiatory irritant in the robberies committed on them in their embarkation, and in the transit of their baggage and bedding by the yacht that conveys them to the vessel's side. Some of them never see their property from the time it is removed from their county towns till they reach Castle Garden, and then even they are not allowed to get at their boxes on the same day they land, and often not for a whole week. Frequently their boxes are left behind, and never heard of more. Many never receive compensation for these losses sustained. Change of clothing on the voyage, therefore, is a comparative rarity. The dress they wear on the yacht is the same in which they are removed by the barge in the river. They are crowded by hundreds, and frequently over a thousand in but one ship, and they reach her sides in the Mersey, like so many head of oxen deported for slaughter.

HOW THEY ARE TREATED ON BOARD SHIP.

To term the treatment emigrants, in the majority of cases, receive on board ship, "brutal," would be using but a mild term. Acts the most shocking and degrading to humanity are too frequently indulged in at the expense of the superstitious and deluded women. No master or owner of a vessel is allowed to take on board a greater number of passengers than in proportion of one to every two tons of such ship, not including children under the age of one year in the computation, and computing the children over one and under eight years of age as passenger; yet, notwithstanding, vessels frequently arrive at this port carrying 1000, 1200, and 1250 passengers, nearly double the established legalized proportion. They are stowed away like slaves from the Coast of Africa, while the law says, "On the main and poop decks, and in the deck houses, one passenger for each sixteen clear superficial feet of deck" is to be allowed. It is a notorious fact that the cabins are crowded with berths, running some three, four, and five tiers, and they are not so constructed as to conduce to propriety, while on this point the law is most explicit. At section 2 of the act it is written, "That no such vessel shall have more than two tiers of berths, and the interval between the lowest part thereof and the deck or platform beneath, shall not be less than nine inches; and the berths shall be well constructed, parallel with the sides of the vessel, and separated from each other by partitions, as berths ordinarily are separated, and shall be at least six feet in length and two feet in width, and each birth shall be occupied by no more than one passenger." They suffer, too, from an insufficient ventilation and want of water. Cleanliness among passengers on board of a crowded emigrant ship, a habit tending to the preservation and promotion of health, is most seriously, criminally neglected. Their bodies are allowed to remain in dirt and filth the entire voyage. The apartments they occupy are in a most unhealthy state, while the convenience of water closets is a scarce commodity. No disinfectant, such as chloride of lime, is used, and thus it is that cholera is bred and nurtured on board, the results being now manifested in our land. The emigrants are excluded from the cabooses or cooking ranges, and thus they are denied the possibility of furnishing themselves with proper and adequate pabulum. If they complain they are marked, and treated all the worse next day. They are sometimes beaten by the crew, and flogged by and through the instigation of the captain. They have no redress against such tyranny. They endure it all the passage through, but when they land their attenuated forms proclaim loudly the ill-treatment they have received.

VICE VS. VIRTUE AND CHASTITY

is still the rage on board the majority of the emigrant ships. This demon of woe ravished many a family, and ruined so many young, unsuspecting girls, that it became necessary to pass an act amending an act then already existing, entitled "An act to regulate the carriage of passengers in steamships and other vessels," which was approved on the 3d of March 1855, for the better protection of female passengers, and for other purposes. But it is very much to be doubted if this gigantic evil—this evil above all other evils—has been *abated*, we don't say *cured*. We do not believe it can be cured under the present mismanagement of those who have to see to and protect the interests of the numerous innocent young women that quit their mendicant homes to seek a living in this prosperous and free country. The very master, officers, and seamen who are expected to see that certain immoral deeds are left undone, are the guilty parties themselves—in most instances criminally guilty of sensualism in its worst forms.

The very people employed on the ship to guide her course across the wide Atlantic are the very individuals who, during the voyage of such ship or vessel, under a verbal, or written it may be, promise of marriage, or by threats, or by the exercise of their authority, or by solicitation, or by the making of gifts or presents, seduce and have illicit connection with the female passengers. Women are weak creatures, and it is an inglorious triumph for the seducer, be he who he may, to take advantage of his position on a ship, whether as captain, mate, or cook or issuer, to barter with a hungry young woman her virginity against the miserable junk of salt beef or pork and a few biscuits. It has been said that sensual indulgence is often gratified for the pitiful consideration of a meal in the evening.

The parts of the ship assigned to the accommodation of emigrant passengers should be sacred from the sensual trespasses of the crew and officers of the ship; but such, however, is not the case, for the berths of emigrants are frequently visited by the officers, and stewards, and mates of the majority of the vessels trading in emigrants. One of the many laws which is neglected to be carried out on board such vessels is contained in the third section of the act above quoted:—"That it shall be the duty of the master or commander of every ship or vessel bringing emigrant passengers to the United States, to post a written or printed notice, in the English, French, and German languages, containing the provisions of the second section of the act, in a conspicuous place on the forecastle, and in the several parts of the said ship or vessel assigned to emigrant passengers, and to keep the same so posted during the voyage, and upon neglect so to do he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and on conviction thereof shall be punished by a fine not exceeding $500."

SEDUCTIONS AND RAPES.

This department of our subject is of such a highly disgusting character that we would rather have refrained from remarking thereon, but that we have our minds impressed with a sense of our duty to the public and to the society at large, which obligation must be performed. Every person who has read the reports of courts has met with horrible and disgusting details of what are commonly called seductions, but the crime of seduction is aggravated to the higher crime, that of rape, when such is committed on board a vessel upon defenseless and unprotected young females. It is the more magnified when deeds of the kind are perpetrated by those who are set forth as the guardians and sponsors of the "innocents" thus placed at the mercy of their harsh passions. Whether this crime be viewed in the minimum or maximum, it is sufficiently revolting and odious to disgust us.

It is an incontestable fact that such deeds of darkness have sent many a promising and good girl to the walks of the infamous and abandoned, to the teachings of the adult in concupiscence, to the house of ill fame; and these owe their fall to the contamination received on board the emigrant ship, while others there and then become total wrecks. Infamy and shame have set on high their heads, and have been lauded and honored by the already matured dupes to all manner of abominations on board these vessels on their "dark and middle passages." Thus are the wards of the obstetric department of the "Ward's Island Hospital" crowded with the daughters of seduction, and are hourly echoing with lamentations and sighs.

Of the 333 women who gave birth to 338 children during the year 1865, more than 280 were bastards, and 22 were still-born. There were five twin cases, with 53 admitted after delivery in the city and on shipboard, all of whom, it is said, were illegitimate sons and daughters.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS ARE STARVED AND FAMISHED.

This tale of horror, enough to sicken and disgust the most obdurate heart, may be read in the "Report of the Complaints, Proceedings, and Decisions of the United States Commissioner in the Case of the *Villafranca*," a passenger ship which traded here last year. As we propose to use this for an illustration of the cruelties which the emigrants are made to endure on their passage out, it will be advisable to defer our remarks at this stage of our *expose*, for the denunciation of such treatment, or rather ill-treatment, in a subsequent paragraph of this article.

HOW THEY ARE ROBBED BEFORE THEY LAND.

When summoned to their occasional sparse meals, their berths remaining unlocked, Jack Tar, or the steward, or some of the ship's officers mean enough for the dirty work, embrace the favorable opportunity of entering the cabins and making a general search. This has never proved fruitless. Invariably rich success has been the result attendant on these open depredations, and particularly rich has this robbery been among the German passengers, they being the more affluent. Some of these Germans bring as much as $5000, $10,000, $15,000, and $20,000 in gold with them, which is packed in belts, and sometimes, not always, wore as a zone around the waist. This is a strong temptation to the class of men who *man* these emigrant passenger ships, let alone their systematic proclivities, to rob virtue as well as money. Another way in which emigrants are robbed before they arrive is in the purchase of bad bills. We know an instance where an Englishman bought a bill in Liverpool on a bank in New York, and on arrival here discovered that no such house was in existence. This is not an isolated case, but one which could be multiplied a hundred and seven fold.

COMPLAINT OF THE PASSENGERS.

1. That on embarkation on the *Villafranca* at London, a certain sum of money was demanded from them for their boxes, called "dock dues," although the terms of the contract stated that "all Government dues before embarkation, and head money, if any, at the place of landing, shall be paid by the owners;" and that no boxes or baggage, of any description were taken on board before such demands were paid.

2. That although the passengers were ordered to be on board on the 6th of July, no provisions of any kind were served out to them till the 8th; and that the meat, and salt, and vinegar were not served out till the 10th.

3. That the provisions were not given out according to the weight or quantity specified on the contract tickets, but according to the fancy of the ship's carpenter and the sailors who assisted him; that many passengers received but five small biscuits and four potatoes to last a whole week; that the provisions—tea and meat—were so bad that they had to be thrown away; that the quantity of water was very far short of that specified on the contract tickets; and that as the hot weather throughout the passage rendered water very necessary, some of the females and children were constantly, but in vain, crying out for it; that H. Schwarz, one of the passengers, made a complaint to the captain about the water, who replied that by —— he would hang him before he got to New York.

4. That in consequence of the great number of passengers many of them were obliged to sleep on the floor between decks, or upon the decks, for seven or eight days after leaving London, and that the berths contained three instead of two passengers each.

5. That the cooking arrangements were wholly inadequate, and that the captain did not have coal enough supplied for cooking purposes; that it was made necessary for the passengers to cook breakfast at 10 A. M., and wait for dinner till 4 P. M. of the same day.

6. That notwithstanding that one of the laws of the United States provides that a certain printed notice relative to the seduction of females by the ship's company be put up in the different languages on the ship upon the first day of the voyage, and remain posted there throughout the entire passage, it was not until the 16th day that the said notice was put up for the inspection of the passengers.

7. That during the whole passage the general treatment of the passengers by the entire ship's company, from the captain to the lowest of the sailors, was harsh and tyrannical.

8. That the mate and captain struck passengers at various times without cause, and that the crew threw buckets of water on them daily for sport, while they were waiting for their supplies on deck when it was being cleaned.

The above is the substance of the complaint, which recited various acts of alleged cruelty on the part of the captain. It was signed by over 100 passengers.

THE LAW ON THE CASE.

The following is the section of the law of the United States under which emigrants may obtain redress for the complaints above stated:—

All vessels employed as aforesaid shall have on board, for the use of such passengers, at the time of leaving the last port whence such vessel shall sail, well secured under deck, for each passenger, at least 20 pounds of good navy bread, 15 pounds of rice, 15 pounds of oatmeal, 10 pounds of wheat flour, 15 pounds of peas and beans, 20 pounds of potatoes, 1 pint of vinegar, 60 gallons of fresh water, 10 pounds of salted pork, and 10 pounds of salt beef, free of bone, all to be of good quality; but at places where either rice, oatmeal, wheat flour, or peas and beans cannot be procured of good quality, and on reasonable terms, the quantity of either or any of the other of the last-named articles may be increased and substituted therefor; and in case potatoes cannot be procured on reasonable terms, one pound of either of said articles may be substituted in lieu of five pounds of potatoes. And the captains of such vessels shall deliver to each passenger at least one-tenth part of the aforesaid provisions weekly, commencing on the day of sailing, and at least three quarts of water daily; and if the passengers on board of any such vessel, in which the provisions and water herein required shall not have been provided as aforesaid, shall, at any time, be put on short allowance during any voyage, the master or owner of said vessel shall pay to each and every passenger who shall have been put on short allowance the sum of three dollars for each and every day they may have been put on short allowance, to be recovered in the Circuit or District Court of the United States. And it shall be the duty of the captain or master of every such ship or vessel to cause the food and provisions of all the passengers to be well and properly cooked daily, and to be served out and distributed to them at regular and stated hours, by messes, or in such other manner as shall be deemed best and most conducive to the health and comfort of such passengers, of which hours and manner of distribution due and sufficient notice shall be given. If the captain or master of any such ship or vessel shall wilfully fail to furnish and distribute such provisions, cooked as aforesaid, he shall be deemed guilty of a misdemeanor, and, upon conviction thereof before any Circuit or District Court of the United States, shall be fined not more than one thousand dollars, and shall be imprisoned for a term not exceeding one year, provided that the enforcement of this penalty shall not affect the civil responsibility of the captain or master, and owners to such passengers as may have suffered from said default.

HOW THEY ARE REGISTERED ON LANDING.

As the emigrant leaves the barge and places his foot on *terra firma*, he is met by Dr. Cammerer, who is acquainted with several languages, and addresses the following interrogations:—Have you a family? How many children? Where are your relations? and so on; taking a sharp, skilful look at the emigrant, he sees at a glance if there be any defect, constitutionally, physically, organically, or if pregnant or other cause of bodily distemper or disease; all these are noted in his book with the expertness and rapidity of a phonographic amanuensis. They then pass from the doctor into the rotunda for registration, the Irish on the one side and the Germans on the other. The questions then put are:—What is your name? What county are you from, or a native of? Where are you going, *i. e.*, what State is your destination? Have you a family? Have you been in America before? Then they again undergo another examination by a booker of the railroad department, who gives them their passes to the railroad office clerks for the transit tickets to the place they desire to go.

HOW THEY COMMENCE LIFE AFRESH.

Of all the departments in Castle Garden, the most creditable one is the Employment Office. Families go there daily, and, free of all expense, secure the services of lady's maid, chambermaid, cook, laundress, farmer, and all sorts of workmen, and females, too, able to do all necessary field and housework. The emigrant is provided with employment, *free* of charge to him or her, and is registered, so that wages may be recovered in case of the employer's defalcation in this respect. The emigrant thus starts afresh on the journey of life; and, though quite "green" on landing, soon becomes acquainted with American society, the manners, customs, and habits of the people. The honest, industrious emigrant soon advances, and by perseverance, energy, and parsimony, in a few years, lays by a comparative fortune. He then can afford to smile at the cruelties he endured on board the emigrant ship on his passage out to the "new country."

HOW THEY LIVE AND SLEEP AT CASTLE GARDEN.

For the most part, those who remain in the Garden are young Irish women, who have left their homes on speculation. The adventure they have taken may or may not be worth their while. They are, too, very indigent in circumstances, seldom with more than one suit of clothes, and that on their back, with perhaps a shilling English silver, but more often altogether penniless. These are provided with just as much bread and milk as will "keep body and soul together;" and thus they live day by day, nominally existing, until a lady applies for a girl, and the unlucky ones go off in this way, day by day. They have hard and trying times of it at Castle Garden.

The way they sleep is a positive disgrace to the civilization of the age. Without bed or bedding, and no covering of any kind whatever, they lie down on the boards or naked benches, they themselves almost as bare, and they hear and see what no young person should. Men in celibacy, and married folk, and virgins lie down together in full view of each other, and alike breathe the morbid atmosphere which pervades the interior of Castle Garden. The General Agent and Superintendent must be aware of the thefts committed, of the seductions practised, and of the improprieties indulged; for not a week passes but that he, in his official capacity as a notary public, takes the depositions of parties complaining on the above grounds of grievance, imposition, and injury.

In no department of the institution is plundering not carried on in the minor degree, and in some, in the magnitude and strength of the most daring unblushing impudence.

THE QUESTIONS PUT TO THE EMIGRANTS.

It is remarkable how very innocent and mild the young Irish woman's character is. She seems to have never left the family hearth all her days. She lands at Castle Garden, and, in her purity, thinks all things pure, and there are, in the Garden, fellows who take advantage of this simplicity, and put highly improper questions to certain of the emigrant girls, who unconsciously and unsuspectingly answer them. In many instances they unwittingly expose some discrepancy in their system, some failure in health, or some temporary organic eccentricity which physically troubles them. These intrusive, bold, and impudent queries are carried frequently to greater lengths, and what was but incipient impropriety is transformed to audacious intimacy.

HOW THE BOOKS ARE KEPT, ETC.

There are three Registry Books; formerly, only two were used, but since the months of April and May it was deemed expedient to open another book, on account of the large flow of immigration, and the obvious necessity of passing the emigrants through as speedily as possible, to make place for the other ship's passengers. These books contain little information, beyond the name and the country of each emigrant that lands. The destinations registered are not to be depended on. Other books are kept, of minor importance, but the principal books are under the keeping of Dr. Cammerer, and they are very creditably and ably adjusted, as also are his accounts punctually made up, with systematic precision and nicety, and almost infallible correctness. Those kept up-stairs by the Treasurer may bear the same mention as the Doctor's. The shipping book and some others are under the keeping of Dr. Smith.

HOW THE EMIGRANTS ARE SUPPLIED WITH PROVISIONS.

A grocery or provision establishment is kept in the Garden, and is a very fair and creditably managed department. Sales of provisions are made to those emigrants who may have money to purchase, and those who have not are furnished with cards by the Floor Superintendent, which are a voucher for such supply, but their boxes are mortgaged and retained till the means are provided by some friend or relative to liquidate the cost of supplies. The articles kept in this store are of a superior quality and meet ready sale.

WHERE THEY GET THEIR RAILROAD TICKETS.

After having changed their gold, they pass on to the railroad office, and purchase their tickets. It is against this department that Mr. Cumming, the United States Superintendent, has taken action for the robberies alleged to have been committed by a certain firm to the extent of some $4000 or $5000, within a given space of time; which it is alleged has been done by degrees, until it has accumulated to this large sum. Full accounts of this transaction have appeared in some of the papers of this city; it is therefore unnecessary to expatiate on it.

HOW THE BAGGAGE IS TRANSFERRED.

The baggage-room extends the entire east semicircle of the Battery, and it is arranged with shelves, all numbered, and can accommodate more than than 30,000 boxes. There is an express office attached to the Garden, by which the emigrants may transport or transfer their boxes, after paying for the extra weight on each and the fee of ten cents, which is also demanded. This department has its shortcomings, as have the others at Castle Garden, but they are of a trifling nature, and will mend by experience and in time.—*N. Y. Tribune.*

—Mons. Laurent de Rille has married Mad'lle de la Bedolliere, one of the editors of *Le Siecle's* daughters.

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Authorize the Construction of a Bridge over Cresheim Creek, at Green Street, in the Twenty-second Ward.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is authorized and directed to advertise for proposals for the construction of a bridge over Cresheim creek, at Green street, in the Twenty-second Ward, and for grading the approaches thereto; and he shall allot the same to the lowest bidder. The work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor. The sum of Fifteen Thousand Dollars is hereby appropriated to defray the expenses thereof, payable in certificates of loan of the city of Philadelphia, out of the loan approved December 26, 1865; and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Chief Commissioner of Highways, upon estimates of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, in conformity with existing ordinances: Provided, That the owners of property between the line of Carpenter street and Park street shall grade said Green street, and put the same in good travelling order, without expense to the city of Philadelphia.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JAMES LYND,
President of Select Council.

Approved this twenty-ninth day of June, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Police for the Purpose of Fitting up Moyamensing Hall for a Police Station House.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Police, for the purpose of fitting up Moyamensing Hall for a Police Station House. And the work shall be done under the supervision of the Committee on Police, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Mayor upon the Committee on Police certifying the work has been done to their satisfaction: Provided, that the said repairs and additions shall not be commenced until the proper officers of the United States Government, under the supervision of the Committee on Police, shall have inspected the said building.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Department of Police to pay the Reward offered for the Arrest and Conviction of Anton Probst, the Murderer of the Deering family.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Police to pay the reward offered for the arrest and conviction of Anton Probst, the murderer of the Deering family, as follows:—

To Jacob Price, James Dorsey, James Atkinson, and Thomas Weldon each the sum of two hundred and fifty dollars. And the warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Mayor in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

Allowing the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Street Passenger Railway Company to Complete a Circuit.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That upon consideration of the abandonment in favor of the city of all right possessed by the Thirteenth and Fifteenth Streets Passenger Railroad to build a passenger track upon Broad street, between Christian street and Columbia avenue, the consent of the city of Philadelphia is hereby granted to the laying of a track by the said Railroad Company along Spring Garden street, from Thirteenth street to Broad street, for the purpose of forming a circuit, and that they be allowed to take up the cobblestones on such other streets as they may require agreeably to their charter.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Secure the Main Street, in Manayunk, for Free Travel.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the progress of building improvements make it necessary that so much of the Manayunk and Flat Rock Turnpike Road as is in the late Borough of Manayunk, should pass under exclusive municipal control, and the Solicitor is hereby directed to obtain a jury to assess the damages which the Manayunk and Flat Rock Turnpike Company may sustain by the city using that part of their road, in accordance with the ninth section of an act approved April 21, 1855.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

RESOLUTION

To Authorize the Grading and Bridging of Washington Lane, Twenty-first Ward.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the Chief Commissioner of Highways be and he is hereby authorized and directed to advertise for proposals to grade and bridge Washington lane, from Hippie's lane to Domini lane, in the Twenty-first Ward, and award the contract according to law, said work to be done in accordance with plans and specifications of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor, at a cost not exceeding the sum of three thousand dollars, to be drawn out of items eight and nine of the regular appropriation to the Department of Highways, upon bills and estimates of the Chief Engineer and Surveyor.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

RESOLUTION

Approving the Contract for the Erection of a Certain School Building in the Twentieth Ward, and also Approving the Surety of the Contractor.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the contract for the erection of a certain school building at Seventh and Norris streets, in the Twentieth Ward, according to the plans and specifications approved under the provisions of the ordinance of June 2 1866, is hereby approved, and that John Campbell, No. 2013 Winter street, and John C. Johnson, No. 4100 Spruce street, are hereby approved as the sureties of Edwin Raffsnyder, contractor, who was the lowest bidder for the same; and the City Solicitor is hereby authorized to prepare the proper bonds and warrants of attorney for said parties to execute, if in his judgment, the securities are found to be sufficient.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

CITY ORDINANCES.

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Appropriation to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to Pay for the Construction of a New Iron Ice Boat.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of ninety-five thousand dollars be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, to pay for the construction of a new iron ice boat, authorized by ordinance approved April 21, 1866, the said sum to be payable in Certificates of Loan of the city of Philadelphia, out of the loan created by ordinance approved December 28, 1865, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Trustees of the City Ice Boat, in conformity with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To pay the Expenses of the Special Committee on Increase of the Number and Compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of one hundred and ninety-eight dollars and ninety-five cents be and the same is hereby appropriated to pay the expenses of the Special Committee who were appointed to act in conjunction with a committee of members of the Bar to secure an increase of the number and compensation of the Judges of the Court of Common Pleas, and the warrant therefor shall be drawn by the Clerks of Councils in accordance with existing ordinances.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

Making an Appropriation to the Department of Street Cleansing.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the sum of five thousand dollars or so much of the amount thereof as may be designated by the Mayor until a suitable contract shall be entered into for the purpose, be and the same is hereby appropriated to the Department of Street Cleansing, the same to be expended in cleansing the northern district of the city by the Chief Inspector of Streets, under the supervision of the Committee on Street Cleansing, and warrants for the same shall be drawn by the Inspecter in the usual form.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

AN ORDINANCE

To Make an Additional Appropriation to the Department of Police, for the Expenses of the Year 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That an additional appropriation of eighteen hundred and eighty-five dollars be and the same is hereby made to the Department of Police, as follows:—

To Item 4 of Ordinance approved December 23, 1865, ten hundred and sixty dollars.

To Item 23 of same Ordinance to extend the Telegraph to Moyamensing Hall, the sum of eight hundred and twenty dollars.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ROBERT BETHELL,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

A SUPPLEMENT

To the Ordinance Making an Appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for 1866.

Section 1. The Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia do ordain, That the proviso to the ordinance making an appropriation to the Clerks of Councils for the year 1866, approved February 2, 1866, is hereby construed to mean, and the same shall have the same effect as if it was in these words, to wit: Provided, that not more than seven hundred and fifty journals of each Chamber for each half year be printed and not more than five hundred of each Chamber for each half year be bound.

WILLIAM S. STOKLEY,
President of Common Council.

Attest—
JOHN ECKSTEIN,
Clerk of Common Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this thirteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

RESOLUTION

To Make a Transfer of a Certain Item of Appropriation made to the City Commissioners to the Board of Health.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the City Controller be and he is hereby authorized to transfer the unexpended balance of item No. 29 of an appropriation made to the City Commissioners for the year 1866, approved December 30 1865, to Item No. 10 of an appropriation made to the Board of Health for the year 1866, approved January 29, 1866.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
BENJAMIN H. HAINES,
Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

RESOLUTION

To Pay Henry Bickley Eight Hundred Dollars.

Resolved, By the Select and Common Councils of the City of Philadelphia, That the sum of eight hundred dollars, appropriated by ordinance approved July 10th, 1865, and authorized to be paid to the Department of Street Cleansing, for depositing ashes in certain streets in the Twenty-fourth Ward, be and the same is hereby authorized and directed to be paid to Henry Bickley, he having done said work.

JOSEPH F. MARCER,
President of Common Council, pro tem.

Attest—
ABRAHAM STEWART,
Assistant Clerk of Select Council.
JOSHUA SPERING,
President of Select Council, pro tem.

Approved this fourteenth day of July, Anno Domini one thousand eight hundred and sixty-six (A. D. 1866).

MORTON McMICHAEL,
Mayor of Philadelphia.

1t

PROPOSALS.

PROPOSALS FOR THE PURCHASE OF TWO YACHTS OR SAIL BOATS.

ASSISTANT QUARTERMASTER'S OFFICE,
PHILADELPHIA, Pa., July 9, 1866.

Sealed Proposals, in duplicate, will be received at this office until FRIDAY, 12 o'clock M., July 20, 1866, for furnishing the Quartermaster's Department with two (2) Yachts or Sail Boats of from twenty-five (25) to thirty (30) tons.

These boats to be in good condition and ready for immediate use.

Bidders will state price in writing and figures.

Each bid must be guaranteed by two responsible persons, whose signature must be appended to the guarantee, and certified to as being good and sufficient security for the amount involved, by the United States District Judge, Attorney or Collector, or other public officer, otherwise the bid will not be considered.

The right is reserved to reject all bids not deemed of interest to the Government.

By order of
Brevet Brig.-Gen. GEORGE H. CROSMAN,
Assistant Quartermaster-Gen. U. S. Army.
HENRY BOWMAN,
7 9 10t Captain and Assistant Quartermaster.

PROPOSALS.

ANTHRACITE COAL FOR THE NAVY.

NAVY DEPARTMENT,
BUREAU OF EQUIPMENT AND RECRUITING,
June 30, 1866.

Sealed Proposals for furnishing Anthracite Coal for the Navy, to be delivered during the fiscal year ending 30th June, 1867, will be received at this bureau until 10 A. M., 30th July, 1866.

These proposals must be indorsed "Proposals for Anthracite Coal for Steamers," that they may be distinguished from other business letters.

The offer must be for the delivery of 40,000 tons, of 2240 pounds.

The coal must be of the best Buck Mountain or Black Heath, or of a kind equal to them in all respects, for the purpose intended, which equality will be determined by a Board appointed by the Secretary of the Navy after the reception of the bids.

The name of the coal proposed to be furnished must be stated in the offer.

It is to be delivered in lumps of suitable size for naval steamers, clean, of uniform quality, selected free from impurities, unmixed, of which the contractor will be required to furnish such evidence as will be satisfactory, and be subject to such inspection as to quality and quantity as the Department may direct. The coal must, in all respects, be satisfactory to the inspector or inspectors to be appointed by the Bureau, who will have the right of peremptory rejection.

The coal is to be delivered on board vessels, at such place in the port of Philadelphia as may be designated by the Bureau, and in such quantities and at such times as, in the opinion of the Bureau, the exigencies of the service may require, commencing when the vessel is reported ready to receive cargo; furnishing, if demanded, not less than one thousand tons per day, to be distributed to each vessel, as may be directed, until the loading is completed.

Proposals will be likewise received for the delivery of (12,000) tons of the same quality of coal, to be delivered in the port of New York, on board vessels, as at Philadelphia.

In the case of failure to deliver the coal in proper quantity, of the proper quality, and at the proper time and place, the Bureau will reserve in the contract the right to purchase forthwith, at the contractor's risk and expense, that which may seem necessary to supply the deficiency.

Any demurrage or other charges to which the Navy Department may be subjected from delays in the prompt delivery of the coal by the contractors, will be deducted from their bills.

The price must be for the coal delivered on board vessels, on the terms and conditions above stated, at the contractor's risk and expense, and without extra charge of any kind.

The offer, as required by law, must be accompanied by a written guarantee, signed by one or more responsible persons, to the effect that they undertake that the bidder or bidders will, if his or their bid be accepted enter into obligation, at such time as may be prescribed by the Bureau, with good and sufficient securities, to furnish the supplies proposed.

No proposition will be considered unless accompanied by such guarantee; and the Department reserves the right to reject all the offers, if considered to be to the interest of the service to do so.

Two or more sureties each, in a sum equal to the amount specified to be paid, will be required to sign the contract, and their responsibility will be certified by the Assessor of Internal Revenue of the District.

As additional and collateral security, twenty per cent will be withheld from the amount of all payments, which reservation is not to be paid except by authority of the Secretary of the Navy, until the contract shall have been in all respects complied with; and the remaining eighty per cent, or other amount that may be due upon each bill, will, when a proper certificate is furnished by the inspector, and the bill approved by the Bureau, be paid by such navy agents as the contractor may name, within ten days after the warrants for the same shall have been passed by the Secretary of the Treasury.

It will be stipulated in the contract that if default be made in the delivery of coal, in the quantity or quality, and at the place and time directed by the Bureau, then and in that case, the contractor and his sureties will forfeit and pay to the United States, as liquidated damages, a sum of money not exceeding twice the contract price, which may be recovered from time to time, according to the act or acts of Congress in that case provided.

Bidders whose proposals shall be accepted, and none other, will be notified, and, as early as practicable, a contract will be transmitted to them, which they will be required to execute within ten days after its receipt at the post office or navy agency named by them.

The form of offer, guarantee, and certificate is herewith given:—

FORM OF OFFER

I (or we), of ——, State of ——, hereby agree to furnish and deliver —— thousand tons of —— anthracite coal for steamers' use, at ——, at the rate of —— per ton of 2240 pounds, amounting to —— dollars, the whole in conformity with the provisions and terms of the advertisement of the 30th day of June, 1866, from the Navy Department, and hereunto appended.

Should my (or our) offer be accepted, I (or we) request to be informed at ——, and that the contract may be forwarded to ——, for signatures and certificates.

(Place.)
(Date.) (Signed) A. B.

FORM OF GUARANTEE.

We, the undersigned residents of ——, in the State of ——, and of ——, in the State of ——, hereby jointly and severally covenant with the United States, and guarantee that in case the foregoing bid of —— be accepted, —— will, within ten days after the receipt of the contract at ——, execute the same, with good and sufficient sureties for the delivery of the anthracite coal proposed, in compliance with the terms of the advertisement of the 30th of June, 1866 hereto appended, and under which it was made; and in case the said —— shall fail to enter into the contract aforesaid, we guarantee to make good the difference between the offer of the said ——, and that which may be accepted.

Witness. (Signed), C. D.
(Place.) E. F.
(Date.)

FORM OF CERTIFICATE AS TO GUARANTORS

OFFICE OF THE ASSESSOR OF INTERNAL REVENUE,
FOR THE —— DISTRICT OF THE STATE OF ——.

Be it known, that on this —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, at my office above named, —— —— and —— ——, the guarantors named in the foregoing guarantee, and known to me as such, severally appeared and made oath that they are worth, respectively, above all indebtedness, the sums set against their several names as follows, viz:—

—— —— $——.
—— —— $——.

And I hereby certify that by the books and records in this office it appears that said parties at the last annual assessment of internal revenue in this revenue district, to wit, on the —— day of ——, A. D., 18—, were assessed upon property and income of the following value, viz., The said —— ——, $——, the said —— ——, $——.

Witness my hand:— G. H., Assessor. 6 29 4t

PROPOSALS FOR SALE OF WOOD.

HEADQUARTERS DEPARTMENT OF WASHINGTON,
OFFICE OF CHIEF QUARTERMASTER.
WASHINGTON, D. C., July 14, 1866.

Sealed Proposals are invited at this office until 12 o'clock noon, MONDAY, August 6, 1866, for the purchase of (13,000) THIRTEEN THOUSAND CORDS OF GOVERNMENT WOOD, located as follows:—

(1400) FOURTEEN HUNDRED CORDS at the Kendall Green Wood Yard, on the line of the Baltimore and Ohio Railroad, about one mile from the depot of said road in this city.

This wood consists of about ONE THIRD (⅓) PINE and TWO-THIRDS (⅔) OAK, and is piled immediately along the track of the railroad.

(11,600) ELEVEN THOUSAND SIX HUNDRED CORDS at the Wood Yard, three-quarters of a mile north of Alexandria, on the line of the Washington, Alexandria, and Georgetown Railroad.

This wood consists of about TWO-THIRDS (⅔) PINE and ONE-THIRD (⅓) OAK, is piled along the track, and is distant about one-half of a mile from a wharf on the Potomac river, leading to which there is a direct and level road.

All of the wood offered for sale is of good or fair quality, and thoroughly seasoned.

Proposals will be received for quantities from (50) fifty cords and upwards, with privilege of taking all of either or both lots.

Payment to be made in Government funds, immediately after the opening of the bids, and upon measurement of the wood.

The right is reserved of rejecting any or all proposals deemed disadvantageous to the United States.

M. I. LUDINGTON,
Colonel and Chief Quartermaster,
7 16 18t Department of Washington.

MARSHAL'S SALE.—BY VIRTUE OF A writ of sale by the Hon. John Cadwalader, Judge of the District Court of the United States in and for the Eastern District of Pennsylvania to me directed will be sold at public sale to the highest and best bidder for cash, at the store of POWELL, SEIGER & CO., No. 127 N. FRONT street, on WEDNESDAY, August 1, at 11 o'clock A. M.:—

5 barrels Killikinick Smoking Tobacco, 12 boxes Tobacco Scraps, 6 hogsheads Tobacco Scraps, 5 tierces Tobacco Scraps, 1 large Press, 1 Cutting Machine, 1 Stove and Pipe.

P. C. ELLMAKER,
U. S. Marshal Eastern District Pennsylvania.
Philadelphia July 17, 1866 7 17 tu th 6t

IMPORTANT FROM VIRGINIA.

Collision between Blacks and Whites at Drummondtown—Reconstruction of Southern Churches—Address by Henry A. Wise—Test Oaths Unconstitutional—Nothing but Vassalage for the South.

FORTRESS MONROE, July 16.—A report reached here yesterday, from Drummondtown, on the eastern shore of Virginia, to the effect that a serious disturbance had arisen there between the white residents and negroes, originating in the former evincing a determination to disarm all negroes found carrying fire-arms and other deadly weapons. The agent of the Freedmen's Bureau, at Drummondtown, telegraphed to General Armstrong, Superintendent of this District, setting forth the facts of this disturbance, and stating that the civil authorities had been applied to, but were powerless to act in the matter. General Armstrong communicated with Lieutenant H. S. Gansevoort, Acting Assistant Adjutant-General to General Miles, who despatched Lieutenant Crosley, of the Twelfth United States infantry regiment, garrisoning the fortress, with a detail of men consisting of one sergeant, two corporals, and fifteen privates, on the steam-tug *Geneva*, to the scene of the disturbance, with instructions to use discretionary measures in preserving the peace and quiet among the inhabitants. The report was doubtless exaggerated, and originated, it is supposed, in a groundless fear of the results of a hostile feeling entertained by the farmers and residents of the country against some of the returned Texan soldiery and other negroes, who had become possessed of arms, and whom it was thought intended making an illegal use of them.

On last Saturday evening, Henry A. Wise delivered an address at the Opera House in Norfolk, the subject of which was the Churches of the South, embodying the propriety and duty of rebuilding and repairing those churches in the Southern States which during the war had been injured, burned, and defaced. The attendance was very small, owing to the intense heat of the evening, and the address, tinctured with his well-known rebellious views, was not quite as bitter as his late one, delivered at Alexandria. During the address, the speaker, in recalling a statement of the Dedicatory Prayer of Solomon, alluded to the grievous oaths which had been required of himself and other people of Virginia.

He endeavored to show that it was no spirit of insubordination, or rebellion to lawful authority, which forbade his taking the oath, but that the oath itself was false in its terms, in that it was a tacit admission that there had been a Rebellion; that he and others were Rebels, and therefore traitors; that there is an existing Rebellion, and that he had been false to the Constitution of the United States and the union of the States themselve. Whereas, for nearly half a century he had, by word and deed, in peace and war, battled for the Constitution and the Union; and before the war began had been one and alone who had desired to fight the fight in the Union.

Those oaths were not necessary, could not accomplish any good result, and did but promote perjury, hypocrisy, and general demoralization, as being the condition precedent of even making an application for a pardon; it was an absurdity and a crime. A man must swear, not before he is pardoned, but before he can even ask to be pardoned. In the kingdom of Greece, said he, whoever heard of such a monstrosity? For himself, he asked no pardon, for the reason that he had committed no offense for which to be pardoned. The asking of pardon admitted guilt, and for himself he was conscious of no guilt. He had obeyed those who had the right to command.

The very article of the Constitution of the United States which was revoked to warrant the making war upon Virginia and the other Southern States, gave those States the authority to do all that might be requisite to defend themselves against invasion and insurrection. Virginia ordered him to the field of blood, and duty demanded that he should obey that call; and it was too late now to talk about there being no cause, when Virginia had been invaded in her every county, and every square foot of territory, and had been blasted, burned, destroyed; her churches befouled, even the graves of her dead worthies polluted, her houses burned, and her labor stolen away.

And yet, now that for peace her sons had surrendered at Appomattox and Greensboro, and had taken the amnesty offered them, they are told that, although they could not leave the Union, nevertheless they are not in the Union, and shall not come into the Union until they consent to submit to terms of degradation than which death would be a blessed boon. Ay, the grave of George Washington is to day out of the Union, we are told. Those sacred relics at Mount Vernon are not in the Union, but Virginia, once the "mother of States and of statesmen," dismembered and dismantled, is to be held in vassalage and a condition of territorial dependence.

The terms of the amnesty oath were still further criticized, especially that clause referring to the laws passed and proclamations issued during the war. The speaker avowed that with the result of war in the extirpation of slavery he had no quarrel. It was cause of devout thanks to God that he had been released from the presence of negrodom and niggerdom alike. But while thus rejoiced at the result, and while he would not alter that result if he could, never would he concede the rightfulness of the means employed to effect that end.

How forcible to the Southern people, circumstanced as they are, the appeal to rebuild, reconstruct, rededicate the houses of prayer, the temples of the living God, to pray for their bleeding, scarred, stricken country, for their States, for the rulers of the country, that they may have, not riches, wealth, and long life, but that they have wisdom and knowledge to go in and out before all the people, and to govern rightly these lands for all captives, and especially for that captive in Fortress Monroe, who endures suffering and privation like a Christian hero, and that God may so guide, govern, direct, and control all men and all events, that the peace, prosperity, and glory of this country may be perpetuated through all generations!

The speaker opened the address with a reference to Solomon's Temple, giving a graphic description of its construction, and an analysis of Solomon's Dedication Prayer. The peculiar appositeness of that petition to the condition of the people of the Southern States was then pointed out, which naturally led to the consideration of the importance and advantage of rebuilding the more than twelve hundred churches which had been utterly destroyed in the Southern States during the war, and the many others which had been more or less polluted, defiled, defaced, and impaired. The duty of restoring the houses of prayer, and of returning to them with penitence for past weaknesses and wickedness, and with earnest petitions for future guidance and direction, was urged with great force of argument and persuasion.

The address lasted over an hour, and was continually applauded by the audience.

The Emigration of Women to Australia.

Miss Rye writes to the London *Times*:—

"Sir:—I have to thank you for announcing the fact that I am sending one hundred working-women to Australia in August next. May I now, in answer to many inquiries on the subject, be permitted to state that on the arrival of the girls in Victoria they will be received into excellent barracks, and kept there free of expense until situations are provided for them, and that I have every confidence in the master and mistress of the barracks? Single women warrantholders for Victoria are not, I dare say, aware that they can go to their friends in my next ship; and as I have no means of communicating this fact to them, from the circumstance of their being scattered all over the United Kingdom, and there being no list of addresses in this country, I can only give them this information, and learn (to me a very important point) how many intend going, by your kindly announcing the same, and by country papers copying this letter.

"Yours, very faithfully, MARIA S. RYE."

FOURTH EDITION

FROM WASHINGTON THIS AFTERNOON.

[SPECIAL DESPATCH TO EVENING TELEGRAPH.]

WASHINGTON, July 18.

The Freedmen in Georgia.

General Tillson, of Georgia, forwards an application for permission to place Stewart county in that State under martial law, on account of the indisposition of the civil authorities to do justice to the freedmen. He writes:—"I have repeatedly called upon the civil authorities to enforce the law, and secure justice to all, and have offered military assistance. Cases are constantly reported where the authorities have joined with rioters in murdering freedmen after they have been arrested and bound over. Judge Robert Walton killed with his own hands a freedman who had been arrested and bound by the Sheriff upon the warrant issued by this judge, the offense of the negro being that of defending himself against a gang of ruffians who came to his farm to rob. The freed people are refused protection of any kind, and it is impossible to impress the citizens and authorities that it is their duty to suppress this growing system of negro murders." The practice of whipping he cites as having been revived with all its former horrors, and a Dr. Slaughter is instanced as having frightfully mangled two women for non-performance of an allotted task, and he asks to be allowed to enforce the decisions of officers with military power, until such time as civil law in that county shall be meted out for the protection of all classes.

CONGRESS.

WASHINGTON, July 18.

Senate.

Mr. Wilson (Mass.), from the Committee on Military Affairs, reported adversely on a bill to increase the pay of army officers.

Also, adversely on a bill to appoint a Commission to investigate the subject of transportation between the East and West.

Mr. Shermen (Ohio) called up the bill to fund the public debt.

It was taken up and amended, and then made the special order for to-morrow.

The first and second sections, giving the Secretary of the Treasury authority to issue five per cent. bonds, were stricken out.

Mr. Sherman gave notice that he should call up the bill to-morrow, and press it to a vote.

Mr. Fessenden (Me.) reported the Civil appropriation bill.

House of Representatives.

The reading of the journal having been disposed with Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, asked and obtained leave of absence for the remainder of the session on account of ill health.

On his motion, the amendment of the Senate to the House bill, creating the grade of General in the army, was taken up and amended by inserting instead of the words "of the line," the words "of the regular army," so that the Generals aides-de camp shall be selected from the regular army. He said that that was the intention of the Senate amendment.

The Senate amendment as amended was concurred in.

Leave was also granted to Mr. Washburne, of Illinois, to file with the Clerk, the reports of the Memphis investigation, the same leave being also given to the minority.

Mr. Washburne (Ill.) then left the House, apparently quite ill.

Mr. Eliot (Mass.) offered a resolution, which was adopted, directing the Clerk of the House to present to the Secretary of State the Freedman's Bureau bill with the certificate of the Clerk of the House and the Secretary of the Senate that it was passed over the veto by a two-thirds vote.

Mr. McClurg (Mo.), from the Committee on Elections, called up the report on the contested election case of Koontz and Coffroth, from the Sixteenth District of Pennsylvania. He said that Mr. Coffroth had left the city, and was willing that the vote should be taken on the resolution without debate, provided that he was allowed to print an hour's speech. He, therefore, asked that privilege for Mr. Coffroth, the privilege of a half hour's speech for Mr. Koontz, and of a twenty minutes' speech for himself.

The permission was given, and then the resolution declaring that Mr. Coffroth was not entitled to retain his seat, and that Mr. Koontz was entitled to it, was agreed to without a division.

Mr. Koontz was therefore sworn in as a member.

The House then proceeded to the regular order of business, being the consideration of reports from committees.

Mr. Welker (Ohio), from the Committee for the District of Columbia, reported bills as follows:—

The Senate bill relating to the public schools of the District, providing that the school fund shall be apportioned equally for the education of white and colored children. Passed. The House bill authorizing the construction of a jail was passed. The House bill to amend the act extending the charter of the Washington and Alexandria Railroad, authorizing the construction of a track from Maryland avenue to Pennsylvania avenue, through Sixth street, was passed. The Senate bill to amend the Metropolitan Police Act of the District was passed.

The Atlantic Cable.

VALENTIA, Ireland, July 7.—D. H. Craig, Associated Press, New York.—The shore end of the Atlantic Cable was successfully laid to-day. All well. CYRUS W. FIELD.

Sailing of the "Cuba."

BOSTON, July 18.—The *Cuba* sailed at noon, with 115 passengers for Liverpool, and $275,000 in specie.

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

NEW YORK, July 18.—The Cotton Market is firm. Flour is dull, and the quotations are 10@20 cents lower; sales of 4000 barrels at $6@10 for State; $8 30@12·40 for Ohio; and $8@9 40 for Western. The prices for Southern are drooping; 800 bbls. sold at $9 75@15·75. Canadian Flour lower; 280 bbls. sold at $8 70@12 70. Wheat dull, and nominally lower. Corn has a declining tendency; 30,000 bush. sold at 83½@84c. Pork heavy at $31 25 for Mess. Lard firm at 18½@20½c. Whisky firm.

NEW YORK, July 18.—Stocks are better. Chicago and Rock Island, 97¾; Illinois Central, 124; Michigan Southern, 83½; New York Central, 101¾; Pennsylvania Coal 57; Reading, 110¼; Erie, 66¼; Western Union Telegraph Company 58¾; United States Registerd bonds of 1881, 109½; Coupons of 1862, 107; do. 1865, 105⅜; Treasury 7·30s, 103¾@104; Gold, 149⅝; Sterling Exchange quiet; at sight, 10½ per cent. premium.

BALTIMORE, July 18.—Flour is dull; family brands are quoted at $16 per bbl. Wheat dull and 3@5c. lower. Corn dull; yellow 95c.; white $1·12@$1 14. Provisions quiet, but unsettled. Oats very quiet; Western 55@60c. Sugar steady. Whisky dull; Western is quoted at $2 26.

Philada. Stock Exchange Sales, July 18

Reported by De Haven & Bro., No. 40 S. Third street.

BETWEEN	BOARDS.
$4000 City 6s new.... 97	100 sh Read....b5int 55¼
$2000 do.......... 97	100 sh do.......... 55¼
$2000 do.......... 97	100 sh do.......... 55¼
$700 do.......... 97	100 sh do.... b60 55¼
$500 Reading m 6s. 90	100 sh Sch N pf.... 85¼
$500 U S 7·30s F&A 104	100 sh N Penna...... 38
9 sh Cam & Am...138	300 sh Cata pf....... 36
200 sh N Central.... 45	200 sh do....b5int 33
100 sh Susq Can..b60 15¼	500 sh do....b5int 33
SECOND	BOARD
$600 City 6s old.... 94	276 sh Penn R....... 56
$600 do.......... 94	100 sh Sch N pf b30 35¼
$2000 U S 5-20s, 65...105¾	

AQUATICS.

The Great International Scullers' Race in England.

DEFEAT OF THE AMERICAN CHAMPION.

From the Manchester Examiner, July 5.

The great scullers' race between Kelley, of London, and Hamill, of America, for £250 a side, five miles, took place on the Tyne yesterday morning, and was won by Kelley, by nearly half a mile. Notwithstanding the early hour of the race—half-past 7 o'clock—and the drawbacks of uncertainty which until Tuesday attended it, there were on the river and its banks all the usual characteristics of a great event on the Tyne. The weather was as mild as could be desired. Scarcely more than a ripple disturbed the surface of the water, the only breath of wind astir being a faint breeze from the Gateshead side. More than a dozen steamers, all heavily laden, lay off the quays; the High Level and temporary bridges were thronged with people. The Rabbit Banks and all the other favorite points of view were also crowded.

APPEARANCE OF THE MEN.

It was evident from the early preparations that were made by the two competitors and their friends that both were in earnest, so that no imputation could be cast upon them for want of punctuality.

Hamill was the first to put in an appearance, which he did shortly before seven o'clock, on Mansion House quay. He was accompanied by his brother, Mr. John Hamill, Mr. J. Laughlin, and John Mackay, the latter carrying the sculls. Hamill looked the picture of good health and sound training, and during the time that intervened between his arrival and when he had to get into his skiff, he walked leisurely up and down the quay.

At five minutes past seven Kelley came down the river in his cutter, which was steered by G. Drewitt. At the Mansion House quay he alighted upon the raft. He did not go ashore, but remained upon the timber, and personally looked after his skiff, which was rowed down close after the cutter. Precisely at half-past seven o'clock both men were in their skiffs, Kelley being the first to pull off from the shore, which he did amid loud cheers from those on board the steamers in the immediate vicinity.

Hamill lost no time in following suit.

THE CUTTERS.

Meanwhile the cutters of the respective men rowed to their stations. That belonging to Kelley, with Drewitt in the bow to coach him up, took up her position at the second pier of the High Level bridge from the north shore, that being Kelley's side, according to the result of the toss. Hamill was attended by Jack Clasper in another eight, stroked by George Strong. Both men paddled off to their respective cutters, and at once prepared themselves for the coming contest. Not much time was lost by either of them, Kelley soon doffing his flannels and straw hat, which he handed into his cutter, and then laid his boat end on to the stream. Hamill not having any superfluous clothing of which to divest himself, allowed his skiff just to lie athwart the stream until Kelley should be ready.

THE START.

Only a very few minutes were spent in getting prepared, so that at exactly twenty-one minutes to 8 o'clock, the cry was raised, "They're off! they're off!" and so indeed they were, but so easy did they get away that it was almost imperceptible.

At the first two strokes Kelley's skiff shot out ahead, and in a few more he had her stem clean past Hamill's. Kelley pulled his usual long, launching stroke, while that of Hamill was short and quick, at something like nearly two to one of Kelley's. It was plainly apparent from the start that these would have but little effect when pitted against those of the English champion, for although at first he had the appearance of coming up to Kelley, the latter soon shook him off, and not only so, but at the Skinnerburn was leading the American by about a length. The latter, however, nothing daunted, gave way with a will, his strokes now settling down to about three to two of Kelley's, but although he pulled vigorously, his strokes seemed to have but little effect. The cheering on board the several steamers was tremendous, the people on board shouting lustily to their respective men to urge them on, the friends of the American still thinking that he had a chance.

By the time they arrived at the Grindstone Quay, however, Kelley's long and powerful stroke was telling immensely in his favor, so much so, indeed, that at this point he had his boat completely clear by upwards of a length, and was giving Hamill the benefit of his backwater. The cheering on board the boats was now taken up by the people on the shore, who ran in a body along the quay in pursuit of the two skiffs. Opposite the lead factory both men had settled down into a steady stroke, that of Hamill being now scarcely so rapid as at the commencement. Kelley had evidently the advantage in style, as each stroke seemed to make the interval wider and wider between the two boats, until at the gas works he had added another length to the gap between them.

Hamill, however, was pulling a plucky stern race, for his strokes, after once settling down to their regular averages, never faltered in the slightest, notwithstanding the fact that Kelley was leading him to the extent he was, the English champion gradually improving his position until getting to Waterson's Quay.

KELLEY AHEAD.

Here Kelley was fully four lengths ahead, and there were cries that Hamill was done up. These were met by the assertion, and perhaps belief on the part of some, that he was only saving himself for the finish. This belief, however, was a delusion, for Kelley, admirably piloted by Drewitt, gradually increased the gap between the boats. Jack Clasper did all he could to keep Hamill straight, but could not succeed. At Clasper's boathouse, Harry shot ahead magnificently, so much so, indeed, as to obtain a lead of at least ten lengths. Hamill here steered to the north side of the course, to gain some slight advantage if possible, and the movement cost him some little ground, while Kelley, amid tremendous cheering, was still gaining. At the lower end of the Annie great cheering burst forth, as it was seen that the American looked ahead, and then pulled vigorously for about a score of strokes. He might possibly by this gain perhaps a length, but Kelley saw the move, and did the same. Here Kelley was, at a modest reckoning, eight or nine lengths ahead. The steamers were in no way pressing on the last man, and a good course was kept for the competitors. At Armstrong's blast furnaces the position of the rowers had much altered, for Kelley had by this time got twelve lengths in front, and he now seemed to ease himself a trifle, although he was yet pulling as fast as his opponent. On passing the blast furnaces there were loud shouts that it was all over, and that Hamill would never last, as he was continually losing ground. Armstrong quay was next reached, where Kelley had gained in a very short space of time three or four more lengths; and when the first man was opposite Coventry Tavern, on the King's Meadows, Hamill was abreast of Armstrong.

A LEFT-HAND EFFORT.

Here Hamill pulled with his left hand as if he were going to land, but his erratic course was quickly altered under the direction of J. H. Clasper; while at the same time Kelley, who would hug the north shore, was likewise ordered by Drewitt to keep a better offing, and he accordingly pulled a trifle to the south. Above the Meadows House a few yards Hamill, by some misadventure, nearly caught a "crab," and he seemed to flounder somewhat in his boat. He thereby lost a couple of strokes, and seeing his mishap for the next fifty or sixty yards—for boat lengths seemed now out of the question—he pulled away rapidly. When Kelley was passing the top end of the Meadows, Hamill was abreast of Armstrong's top quay, losing ground almost every stroke, and at this point the race seemed virtually over, as it was almost impossible that the American could recover the lost ground. Notwithstanding that he possessed such a commanding lead, Kelley continued to exert himself, and almost every stroke added some little to the great advantage he already possessed; and when his craft was opposite Paradise that of Hamill was only clearing the Meadows, and must have been at least forty lengths behind Hamill, on entering the strait for the Meadows, seemed to improve his course somewhat, and also pulled with greater regularity than he had done since leaving Clasper's boathouse.

This gave new hopes to the sympathizers of the American, and an attempt to renew the excitement was made by the throngs who followed in the wake of the competitors; but this was short-lived, for on glancing onward to the English champion, it was evident that he was fully prepared for and equal to any improvement in the condition of his antagonist. When Kelley saw Hamill's spurt he increased his own strokes, and continued to draw steadily ahead, and finally banished all hope from the breasts of those who sported the American colors.

The confusion which had, ever and anon, prevailed up the course to this point among the steamers, was now obviated by the great width of the river, and likewise from the fact that the anxious excitement as to who would win, which imparted a species of wildness to the actions of the crowding spectators, was now completely allayed; the only object being to ascertain by how many lengths Kelley would go in first.

FAILING.

The steady pulling of Hamill was of short duration, for when alongside of Derwent Haugh he again relaxed into a zigzag course, and his strokes seemed even more irregular and less powerful than in any previous part of the contest; Kelley, on the contrary, kept a most perfect course from the Meadows to the suspension bridge, and his pulling never varied from the beautiful long powerful stroke with which he started. Long before approaching the bridge the race was virtually over, as it was impossible within the distance for Hamill to overtake his antagonist. Kelley pulled steadily onward, and seemed slightly to increase his lead without serious effort, Hamill keeping up the same rate of progression which he had maintained throughout, both men keeping well in with the south shore. There was no change in position to the end of the race, Kelley passing the flag at Lemington point the winner by fully six hundred yards. As he turned his boat, his victory was hailed by a simultaneous cheer from the steamers and the assembled crowd which fringed either shore.

DEFEAT AND A MANLY GREETING.

Kelley lay upon his oars until Hamill came up, and then pulling alongside, the gallant competitors of the day shook hands in the most cordial manner. The friendly act was hailed by another cheer. Both men were then taken on board the referee's boat—the Louise Crawshay—and the steamers at once set out on their return to Newcastle quay.

Time, 33 minutes 29 seconds.

The umpires were Mr. C. Bush for Kelley, and Harry Clasper for Hamill, Mr. G. B. L. Hawks officiating as referee. Kelley, after getting on board the referee boat, generously made a collection for the losing man, which amounted to £8. The betting at start was 6 to 4 on Kelley.

Afterwards any odds might have been had upon him.

General Sherman's Progress Through New Hampshire—Reception by the Governor—Chief Justice Chase with the Party.

CONCORD, N. H., July 17.—Governor Smythe, Adjutant-General Head, and other distinguished gentlemen of New Hampshire, met General Sherman this morning at Manchester, and tendered him the hospitalities of the State. Chief-Justice Chase joined the party, and all took breakfast at the residence of Mr. O. Stearns. Admiral Bailey accompanied the party from Portsmouth. The usual proceedings were had at the State House. Chief Justice Chase goes on to Dartmouth, to visit his Alma Mater.

DRY GOODS.

SHETLAND SHAWLS.

Shetland Shawls, $3·50.
Shetland Shawls, $4·00.
Shetland Shawls, $5·00.
Sea-Side Shawls, $6 00 to $10·00.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LINEN LAWNS.

100 PIECES LINEN LAWNS AT 35 CENTS.
100 PIECES ORGANDY LAWNS, AT 25 CENTS.
50 PIECES FINE WHITE PIQUE AT 65 CENTS.
300 PIECES PLAIN AND PLAID MUSLINS.

J. C. STRAWBRIDGE & CO.,
6 26] N. W. CORNER EIGHTH AND MARKET.

LUMBER.

1866.—FLOORING! FLOORING!!
FLOORING! FLOORING!!
5-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
4-4 CAROLINA FLOORING.
5-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
4-4 VIRGINIA FLOORING.
5-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
4-4 DELAWARE FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
ASH AND WALNUT FLOORING.
STEP BOARDS.
RAIL PLANK.

1866.—PLASTERING LATHS!!
PLASTERING LATHS,
AT REDUCED PRICES.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
CEDAR AND PINE SHINGLES.
No. 1 LONG CEDAR SHINGLES.
No. 1 SHORT CEDAR SHINGLES.
WHITE PINE SHINGLES.
CYPRESS SHINGLES.
FINE ASSORTMENT FOR SALE LOW

1866.—LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
LUMBER FOR UNDERTAKERS!!
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.
RED CEDAR, WALNUT, AND PINE.

1866.—ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS.
ALBANY LUMBER OF ALL KINDS
SEASONED WALNUT.
SEASONED WALNUT.
DRY POPLAR, CHERRY, AND
OAK PLK. AND BDS.
MAHOGANY.
ROSEWOOD AND WALNUT VENEERS.

1866.—CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
CIGAR-BOX MANUFACTURERS.
SPANISH CEDAR BOX BOARDS.
AT REDUCED PRICES.

1866.—SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
SPRUCE JOIST! SPRUCE JOIST!
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
FROM 14 TO 32 FEET LONG.
SPRUCE SILLS.
HEMLOCK PLANK AND JOIST.
OAK SILLS.
MAULE BROTHER & CO.,
5 22 6mrp No 2500 SOUTH STREET.

THE GOVERNMENT HAVING granted me letters-patent for my mode of administering Nitrous Oxide Gas, by which I have extracted many thousands of Teeth without pain, I am justified in asserting that it is both safer and superior to any other now in use.

DR. C. L. MUNNS
5 21 6m No. 731 SPRUCE Street.

STEAM ENGINE PACKING

LUBRICATIVE PACKING,
FOR THE STUFFING BOXES OF
STEAM ENGINES.

An article recommended by all Railroad Company who have thoroughly tested it, and in general use by over *two hundred and fifty* Railroads, and on trial over five hundred others.

ADOPTED BY 20,000 STATIONARY ENGINES. It is a first-class article.

Seventy-Five Cents Per Pound.

Lubricative Packing Company
SOLE MANUFACTURERS,
723 CHESNUT Street,
PHILADELPHIA.

L. G. TILLOTSON & CO.
SOLE AGENTS,
26 DEY Street, New York.
SOLD BY DEALERS GENERALLY. 2 8 8p

MILLER'S STEAM ENGINE PACKING.—This is the muslin covered, shoddy filling, stuffing-box packing.

SIXTY CENTS PER POUND.
For sale by WILLIAM F. MILLER,
Sole Manufacturer for the United States,
Rear of 723 CHESNUT Street,
4 28 8p Philadelphia, Penna.

INSTRUCTION.

THE LEHIGH UNIVERSITY, BETHLEHEM, PENNA.

This new Institution, liberally endowed by the Hon. Asa Packer, of Mauch Chunk and designed to give a full practical education suited to the requirements of the age, will be open to receive students in the FIRST TWO CLASSES on the 1st of September, 1866.

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2. The School of Civil Engineering.
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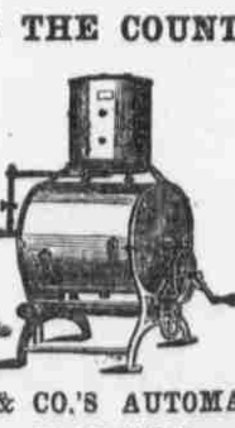

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